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U. S. Seeks Auto Peace; King Relaxes on Trip; British Note on Debt

The World's Day—At a Glance
May 23, 1939

U. S. Seeks to Mediate Detroit Auto Strike

DETROIT (AP)—James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, arrived here today to attempt settlement of a strike in seven plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Company. Affected: 65,000 auto workers in several states. Chrysler and the Ford Lincoln division of Ford curtailed operations.

King and Queen Relax on Trip to Winnipeg

ABOARD THE ROYAL PILOT TRAIN EN ROUTE TO WINNIPEG (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth relaxed aboard their special train, skirting the shores of Lake Superior en route to Winnipeg, with only platform appearances and brief stops before them today.

At Schreiber, Ont. Indians, prospectors and trappers crowded into town to join the railwaymen who make up most of the population in greeting the King and Queen during a 10 minute stop of the royal train.

Britain Willing 'to Discuss' War Debts

WASHINGTON (AP)—Great Britain reiterated today its willingness to discuss settlement of its war debt to this country "whenever circumstances are such as to warrant the hope that a satisfactory result might be reached."

This statement was contained in a note to Secretary Hull by the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay. An $85,670,765.05 installment on the British war debt came due, but no payment was made.

The note was identical, down to the last comma, with one which Sir Ronald dispatched last year when a debt payment fell due.

Aid Rushed to Submerged U. S. Submarine

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The Navy Department said today the submarine Squalus was down in 240 feet of water about five miles off the New England coast.

Rescue vessels were on the way from New London, Conn., and Lieut. Com. C. B. Monsen and eight divers from the Washington Navy Yard were en route by airplane. They flew in navy planes from the Anacostia base here.

The spot where the submarine was submerged was said to be off White Island, off New Hampshire.

Belgium and Netherlands Tighten Bonds

BRUSSELS—Belgium and the Netherlands today signalized their solidarity in the face of European tension, as Queen Wilhelmina arrived for an official visit to Leopold, King of the Belgians. (Details: Page 4.)

Queen Mother Escapes as Auto Overturns

LONDON (AP)—The automobile in which Queen Mother Mary was riding turned over today, but apparently the Queen was not seriously injured.

The accident occurred in Putney, a west London suburb.

The widow of King George V was assisted from the overturned machine by a house painter. He placed his ladder against the car to aid the Queen to emerge.

Yankee Clipper Lands at Southampton

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP)—The flying boat Yankee Clipper, inaugurating trans-Atlantic air-mail service, landed at Southampton at 12:45 p. m. (6:45 a. m., E. S. T.) today from Marseilles, where she had taken off at 7:50 a. m. (1:50 a. m., E. S. T.). The Clipper left New York Saturday.

U. S. Presents Evidence Against Manton

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Government began presentation of evidence today against Martin T. Manton, former senior member of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the Nation's tenth-ranking judge until he resigned under fire, accused of accepting $186,146 as bribes over an eight-year period.

Shortly after a jury was selected yesterday to try the judge, described by the Government as a "merchant of justice" who peddled his judicial decisions to high-bidding litigants, two co-defendants—William J. Fallon, Mr. Manton's business agent, and Forrest W. Davis, an accountant—entered guilty pleas. A third defendant, John L. Lotsch, former Brooklyn banker and politician, previously pleaded guilty.

Amlie Gets. U. S. Post as Aide to Murphy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorney General Murphy yesterday appointed Thomas R. Amlie, former Progressive Representative from Wisconsin, as a special Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. Amlie will be employed in the Lands Division and will work out of Wisconsin. His salary will be $4,600.

Mr. Amlie was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Roosevelt some time ago but the appointment later was withdrawn.

Republic Steel Sues C. I. O. for Strike Loss

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Republic Steel Corporation today filed a suit in Federal Court here under the Sherman and Clayton Acts asking $7,500,000 from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and John L. Lewis, President of C. I. O. The Corporation alleged the damages resulted from the Little Steel strike in 1937.

Republic Steel charged the defendants "entered into a combination, confederation and conspiracy in restraint of trade and combined to force a closing of the plants" of the corporation.

Details of Republic Steel suit: Page 1.

French Fleet Sails for Channel Maneuvers

BREST, France (AP)—Eighteen ships of the French Atlantic Fleet headed by the battleships Dunkerque and Strasbourg sailed today for a month of maneuvers in the English Channel and the southern end of the North Sea.

Tension Over Danzig Shooting Eased

WARSAW (AP)—Tension over a Polish-German shooting in Danzig relaxed somewhat today and informed sources said protests over the incident had proved "fruitful" of progress toward a satisfactory settlement.

These sources said the Danzig Senate in the Nazi-dominated city had given assurances that three Polish customs inspectors, who have returned to their post at Kalthof where the station was attacked by a partly uniformed crowd on Sunday, would be properly protected against any further incidents.

A. F. of L. Takes Most Cases to Labor Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman J. Warren Madden of the Labor Relations Board told the House Labor Committee today that local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. have turned recently to the Board for help more often than have C. I. O. unions.

In the first three months of this year, Mr. Madden said, A. F. of L. unions have brought 717 cases to the Board and C. I. O. unions have brought 563.

New York Approves Roosevelt Museum Plan

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Federal Government acquisition of a 12-acre tract on the Hyde Park, N. Y., estate of President Roosevelt for establishment of a Museum and library is authorized under a bill signed today by Governor Lehman.

The President announced several months ago his intention of ceding the property for establishment of an institution to house his private papers, the data on his administration and other historical matter.

U. S.-Anglo Cotton Barter Still Under Study

LONDON (AP)—Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, announced today that further consultations were planned with cotton interests before British-American barter negotiations reached a stage "involving any commitments in regard to cotton."

Mr. Stanley said in the House of Commons that he had been consulting Lancashire cotton interests and Liverpool and Manchester cotton associations.

League Sees Reich as Sun, Italy Planet

Military alliance dims hope of Italo-French pact or Reich's aid in organizing peace.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 23—Deliberations of the League Council, as well as the Anglo-Soviet talks which have been continuing here, are overshadowed today by efforts to interpret the full effect of the new Italo-German military alliance.

In the opinion of most League observers, the military pact changes the famous axis from a stellar system with two coequal orbs revolving round one another to a system in which Germany represents the sun and Italy a planet.

It is generally felt that the agreement signed yesterday in Berlin marks the end of any hopes either of detaching Italy from Germany or making use of Rome's good offices to woo Berlin back to co-operation in the work of organizing peace.

Thus for the time being it is expected that little more will be heard of any Italo-French rapprochement. It is even considered uncertain whether the Anglo-Italian agreement of last year will survive, though if denounced or broken it will be Rome and not London which is the executioner.

Pledges of Instant Aid

The Berlin agreement is regarded here not as a defensive pact against aggression, but as fully fledged military alliance, the object of which would not necessarily be to make war but to enforce peace, which takes into account nothing but the wishes of the two axis states.

Clearly, the key phrase is the provision that if either party becomes involved in "military entanglements," the other will come to immediate assistance with all its military forces on land, sea, and in the air.

Many persons thus are asking whether the two axis powers intend that "military entanglements"—or "warlike complications" as the key words are rendered in some of the translations of the alliance text—will arise over the latest events in Danzig. The consensus, however, appears to be that after the Duce's recent declaration there does not seem to be any current question which is likely to lead to war, and that means will be found to avoid trouble over this issue.

Germany to Control Decisions

Concerning the permanent military and political collaboration established by the new treaty, it is remarked here that Italy's immediate strength and diplomatic endeavors must henceforth be subordinated to Germany's.

Whether, therefore, the two States are to co-ordinate not only their military forces but their efforts in "times of war economics," it is thought to be inevitable that

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Heigh-Ho, Prague, Potters Took Us In

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, German Bohemia—Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs have been adopted by the "island potters" of Prague. Most of these potters do not actually live in Prague but only exhibt there. They are peasants who have their own central exhibition grounds.

On the isle of Kampa below the famous Charles Bridge in Prague a unique collection of both fancy and domestic pottery is offered for sale at special fairs which occur as a rule five times a year.

There are only seven booths in the small space this year. Handmade and hand-painted articles are very cheap, from less than 10 to 50 cents. Beautifully painted sandwich dishes from the district of the Chods are sold for prices which would be at least five times as much in fashionable department stores.

The most delightful features of the fair are the many charming clay figures of animals—giraffes, elephants, camels, snakes, bears, penguins. Some are true to life. Others represent caricatures of earthly and unearthly creatures—now including, the famous Disney characters. Altogether there are some 10,000 objects to be found on the small island under the shadow of the Charles Bridge.

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British Still Cling To League Ideals

By the Associated Press
London, May 23

In a surprise statement at the opening of a public meeting of the League Council, Viscount Halifax declared today that Britain, although negotiating independent of the League machinery with other powers, "still adheres to League ideals of international co-operation."

The Foreign Secretary said his Government eventually would make a complete report on its negotiations concerning a common front of great powers, but that the moment was not "opportune."

Events to which he alluded, he said, "naturally affect the influence and activity of the League."

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet of France made a similar statement.

Walsh Bill Asks $3,000,000 For Larger Navy Yard

A plan to add 23 acres of land to the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass., at a cost of $3,000,000 to the Federal Government, was before Congress today as a result of introduction of a bill by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

The plan, if authorized by Congress, would slice off several blocks of Charlestown streets near the entrance to the Yard, and add them to the Navy's principal Northeastern base.

Senator Walsh asked, in his bill, for an appropriation of $3,000,000 to cover costs of the acquisition.

The area that would be developed by the Navy under the plan is bounded on the northwest by Chelsea Street, on the northeast by the Navy Yard, on the southeast by the Charles River, and on the southwest by Washington Street, North.

Navy officials had no comment on the plan, reported to be backed by a number of Charlestown people. While the Senator said the Navy "needed" the area, the Department was not exhibiting any public enthusiasm for the project.

Since the measure was introduced late in the session, observers at the Capital doubted that it could be passed at this session. Such projects usually require strong support in naval circles to obtain Congressional approval.

Senator Walsh, who is Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, also introduced legislation to permit contractors for Government naval vessels or aircraft to use losses, up to 10 and 12 per cent, respectively, in any one taxable year, in offsetting excess profits or deficiencies in profits in the next four income tax years.

Cross Pattern: Retailer View Of New Deal

Business hears President and has its say—Plan for cotton goods sales told by Wallace.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—The retailers of America have come and gone, been addressed by President Roosevelt, and other pro- and anti-Administration speakers, and some sort of synthesis is now possible. Perhaps the best way of putting it is that despite all the official speaking they heard, the retailers are as sharply divided as the American people, but along different lines.

There are the little fellows first—relatively small businessmen—and among them a considerable hostility to the Administration has been reflected at this conference. Perhaps those who favor the New Deal just didn't bother to come to Washington, or kept quiet, but the bitterest criticism came from the smaller merchants, just as it did in the explosive little-business conference last year.

Among the big fellows, of course, a divergence exists too, but in the ranks of the top-notchers were found those most tolerant to present Administration policy, among them such frequent associates of various Government departments as Gen. Robert E. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Louis E. Kirstein of Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Boston, who arranged this meeting and obtained President Roosevelt's participation and Dr. Beardsley Ruml, treasurer of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc. and member of the National Resources Committee.

Speaking for the smaller merchants today was John W. Rudin of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, who declared with real fervor that what the Government needs immediately is "more real statesmen" of the Andrew Mellon type.

Cool to President

Other business spokesmen either dodged the main politico-economic issues or joined in this criticism. And last night's dinner audience was noticeably cool to President Roosevelt; there was no booing and the appropriate type of applause greeted the Chief Executive, but the underlying atmosphere was apathetic if not hostile.

President Roosevelt repeated to the retailers his current viewpoint on the basic issues of taxation and spending. He declared that the undistributed profits tax question was a mountain made out of a molehill, and laid down again his requirements: That the tax can be repealed wholly if substitute taxes are provided by levies on larger corporations, and that repeal shall not leave a "tax evasion loophole."

On spending the Chief Executive eschewed "an indefinite con-

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Voters' League Elects

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Donald J. Hurley (left), new President, and Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie, retiring President, Boston League of Women Voters.

The Boston League of Women Voters held its annual meeting, elected officers, and listened to reports on League activities and an address on proportional representation at the College Club, Commonwealth Avenue, today.

Retiring from presidency was Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie who, after a number of years in that office, enters a three-year term as director. Mrs. Donald J. Hurley replaces Mrs. DeNormandie as President.

Other officers for 1939-40—most of whom were re-elected—were Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, first vice president; Miss Martha P. Houser, second vice president; Mrs. Howard S. Hayward, secretary; Mrs. John Morse, treasurer; Mrs. DeNormandie, Mrs. Thomas H. Mahoney, Mrs. Alan Morse, Mrs. Clifford P. Warren, and Mrs. John M. Lessells, directors.

Thomas H. Mahony spoke at the League's luncheon session on, "Boston Needs Proportional Representation." Mrs. La Rue Brown delivered a report on the State League Convention.

Federal Debt Overshadowed By Individual's Cash Savings

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—Cash savings of United States citizens now total the astonishing sum of $69,000,000,000 and the American will-to-save shows a growing intensification, Prof. Donald H. Davenport of Harvard told the Federal Monopoly Committee today.

At the same time today came the most authoritative first hand evidence from industry in a long time that labor saving devices have not resulted in unemployment, the testimony being inserted by Edward R. Stettinius, head of United States Steel Corporation.

Labor saving machines do replace hand labor, he explained in a letter to the committee amplifying earlier evidence, but actually his big corporation is now employing more men, at high rates of pay than ever before, even though output is not so great in some instances.

"The explanation of the increase," he said, "is that hours of labor have been shortened and adaptation of the product to consumer requirements has necessitated further processing with additional man hours of work. Furthermore, rates of pay have been increased and much of the very arduous hand labor formerly involved has been shifted to the machine, with the net result that at comparable output a larger number of employees now enjoy better working conditions and higher earnings than before."

He added that this did not take into account indirect increases in general employment resulting from cheaper products.

Ralph W. Manuel, Minnesota banker, argued that loan policies of banks tend to accentuate the business cycle by expanding capital loans in boom times and contracting it in depressions.

The Davenport testimony followed and continued last week's hearing which showed that big industries are now largely self-financing, and cannot absorb the huge savings of thrifty citizens which are being accumulated in pools of "idle money." President Roosevelt has asked the committee to solve the problem of "idle men and idle money" in the Nation and the second part of the answer seemed to be given today, in Professor Davenport's evidence.

Thrift Not Disappearing

The amount of cash savings now accumulated by individuals in this country is half again as large as the Federal debt, he said: it represents money in savings banks, building and loan associations, life insurance companies, and old-age retirement or pension systems. The amount is so vast that if divided among the population it would give every man, woman, and child $530.

Thrift is not disappearing in America, Dr. Davenport declared. On the contrary, there is "a growing intensification of the will to save." And these billions of dol-

(Continued on Page 6 Column 1)

Intimate Message from Washington

American Emigration to Brazil? Question Brings a Flood of Inquiries From Transient Families as to Means and Prospects

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

A newspaper story that the United States Government "might" send some of its dust bowl refugees to Brazil has brought inquiries from all over the country.

Some of the correspondents are ready to start tomorrow—anything could be better than what they have endured the last few years, they say. Others are appalled. "Do you really mean that this country would send its most valuable resources—its own citizens—to another nation?" they ask.

The man who started all this—Representative John H. Tolan (D) of Oakland, Calif., just sits back at his desk in the House Office Building and smiles. He has actually introduced no bill to give the necessary financial means to persons who might agree to migrate, nor is he trying very hard to stir up enthusiasm for such a project. He smiles because he believes that here at last he has found a way to dramatize the plight of the 750,000 homeless American families, ineligible for Federal aid because they have pulled up home stakes.

The 350,000 transient families that have been attracted to California and complicated its relief problem have been the especial concern of the California delegation in Congress this session, but the only positive co-operation from the Administration thus far has been the construction of 32 farm security camps for 7,800 families and a WPA report outlining just what it and other Federal relief agencies can and cannot do under their present powers.

An Invitation From Brazil

Mr. Tolan himself has introduced a resolution calling for appointment of a five-man committee of the House to draft a Federal aid program for destitute interstate migrants.

The Brazil colonizing idea, inspired by Foreign Minister Aranha's declaration during his recent visit here that Brazil would weclome American farmers, has gone so far that the Brazilian Embassy has issued a welcoming letter.

"With reference to newspaper articles and radio broadcasts on the subject of American colonization in Brazil," the embassy says, "it is acknowledged that we would like to welcome more American settlers—especially experienced farmers and experienced industrial workers.

"The cost of land in Brazil is low, and therefore, an energetic farmer, even with a reduced capital of several hundred dollars for the purchase of his land and equipment, might reasonably expect to reach an independent position."

Here are some of the questions Mr. Tolan's correspondents want to know:

"Would a family being sent to Brazil on a tract of land, lose his citizenship in the United States?" "Are there schools in Brazil?" "What would a family be allowed to take with him?" "How much money would they have to have?" "What kind of farming do they do?"

"Would dairying be profitable and what kinds of fruit would grow successfully?" "Would I have to stay there if I found I didn't like it?"

One man writes: "I would be willing to give it a try, because I haven't had any luck so far in earning a decent living in this country. I am a good machinist and understand farming fairly well."

And right on top of that came another point of view: "Surely, Mr. Tolan, you do not favor this. I have looked upon you as a 100 per cent American and no American would stand for foreigners coming in here and then sending our citizens into a foreign country to become foreigners."

If any stranded farmers should decide to migrate to Brazil, their experiment would not be entirely without precedent. Dr. Aranha recalled, when he was here, that a group of Confederates, disappointed over defeat of their cause in the Civil War, migrated to Brazil and became respected and satisfied citizens of the South American nation.

Decision Put Up to Congress

The destitute migrant's plight has recently been dramatized in a best-seller, John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath," but California Congressmen point out that it merely calls attention to the conditions that must be corrected without suggesting any real solution.

The Brazilian plan emphasizes the need for some drastic remedial action, and puts the responsibility on the Federal Government, which Mr. Tolan believes is the only instrumentality that can deal with the problem satisfactorily.

No one seems to have decided just what part the United States Government would play in a mass migration of stranded farmers to Brazil, but presumably a law would have to be passed by Congress making credits for travel and capital available to persons who agreed to go. The mildness of the success of a similar experiment in the Matanuska Valley in Alaska leads to the belief that such a law would be difficult to pass. At least the proposal would need considerable more study than it has had to date.

In the meantime it is serving the useful purpose of focusing national attention upon the hard plight of the 350,000 transient families of unemployed in the United Statess.

Mary Hornaday.

World Fair Prize In Poetry Given To Miss Levinson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—"The World of Tomorrow," a poem by Miss Pearl E. Levinson of New York City, has today been adjudged the winner of the $1,000 prize for the official poem of the World's Fair. Miss Levinson's work was selected from among 6,175 entries in a nation-wide contest conducted by the Academy of American Poets. The judges were Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Louis Untermeyer, and William Rose Benét, and was read by Orson Welles before an audience of several hundred persons at the Federal Building on the fairground yesterday.

Five other awards were announced by Mrs. Bullock, President of the Academy, each of which carried an award of $100. The winners were Charles Malam, an employee of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company; Thomas Hornsby Ferril of Denver, Colo.; Miss Joan O. Harvey of Walden Farms, Newton, Pa.; Miss Helene Margaret of Iowa City, Iowa, and Miss Rosalie Moors, of Berkeley, Calif.

The awards were presented to the winners by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, President Emeritus of Williams College. Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Benét spoke briefly.

Mr. Benét voiced delight that the prize had gone to a comparatively unknown poet who has her career ahead of her.

Miss Levinson told reporters she had been writing verse as long as she could remember. She was educated at the Dalton School, Bennington College, and at Smith College, from which she was graduated in 1937. She is an interviewer for Dr. George Gallup of the American Institute of Public Opinion.

C. I. O. Is Sued For $7,500,000 By Steel Firm

Republic asks damages for losses incurred in strike—Lewis is named in action.

CLEVELAND, May 23 (AP)—Republic Steel Corporation, principal target of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in its 1937 strike against "Little Steel," struck back today with a $7,500,000 damage suit.

Republic, the Nation's third largest steel producer, in a Federal Court action named John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chieftain; Philip Murray, C. I. O. Vice-President, and other officers of the C. I. O. and its constituent Steel Workers Organizing Committee and Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers of North America. These organizations also were named defendants, as were approximately 700 Ohioans whom Republic identified, in a statement to the press, as "individual strikers and union officers."

Charges by Steel Firm

The Steel Company, headed by Tom Girdler, charged the defendants conspired in 1937 to force complete or partial closing of its plants in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, New York and elsewhere, and then "knowingly, maliciously, recklessly, wantonly and wilfully committed, among others," the following alleged acts:

Caused plants to be blockaded and surrounded; threw missiles at workers; formed pickets into "armed mobs, which mobs provoked commotion and riots, and fired upon law enforcement officers"; halted rail movements into and out of mills;

Also intimidated railroad employees; obstructed tracks; caused suspension of mail service to some plants; threatened employees at their homes, causing some to be beaten; damaged employees' homes; accosted workers' wives and children; halted trucks carrying food and medicine to plants;

Also caused workers to be shot at, assaulted, and abducted; prevented loading and unloading of vessels in interstate commerce.

As a result of these asserted acts, Republic contended, it lost business and profits and was forced to expend "large sums" for its protection.

Triple Damages Claimed

The defendant unions all were described as unincorporated associations active in the strike, which at its height made 100,000 men idle in the Great Lakes area. The strike ended in Ohio, its focal point, when National Guardsmen were called out to protect men desiring to return to work, and it soon collapsed in the other States involved, without C. I. O.'s obtaining the signed bargaining contract it sought.

In the suit Republic claimed actual damages of $2,500,000 and said it was entitled to treble damages, costs and attorneys' fees under the Clayton Act.

Today's suit by Republic is one of many arising from the 1937 steel strike, in which 16 were killed. C. I. O.'s S. W. O. C. demanded a signed contract from Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and Inland Steel and these companies refused, but declared they were always willing to bargain with the union.

One Cleveland law firm alone has filed 28 death and injury suits against Republic, approximating $2,500,000 in damages asked. The suits probably will not reach the trial stage for some months.

C. I. O. Filed Wage Claims

Last week C. I. O. filed with the National Labor Relations Board wage claims of about $7,500,000 against Republic, contending the amount was due as back pay from the time the Labor Board ordered the strikers' reinstatement, in 1938, as operations permitted. Arguments on Republic's appeal against the reinstatement order have been set for hearing in August by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

In damages asked, today's suit is possibly the largest a company ever has filed against a labor union and its members.

A Federal Court jury last April 3 awarded the Apex Hosiery mill at Philadelphia a $711,932 judgment against Branch No. 1 of C. I. O.'s American Federation of Hosiery Workers and its President for damages during a 48-day sit-down strike in the spring of 1937. Other unions are assisting in appealing the verdict.

One of the historic damage suits against a larbor union was brought by D. E. Loewe & Co., Danbury, Conn., hatters on Aug. 31, 1903, against the United Hatters of America. The union, denied a closed shop, started a nation-wide boycott.

A ruling was requested of the United States Supreme Court on whether the boycott fell under the restraint of trade provisions of the Sherman Act. The court ruled it did, resulting in a $74,000 verdict against the union. Trebled and including court costs, the damages were $232,240.

Trade and Defense Link Aim Of U. S. Loan to Nicaragua

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23 — In the now familiar name of "continental solidarity," another in the increasing series of dollar loans to Latin-American Governments was sent southward on diplomatic missionary work today. This time, Nicaragua will receive credits totaling substantially in excess of $2,500,000.

It was President Roosevelt himself who said, in an exchange of letters with Nicaragua's President, Anastasio Somoza, that one feature of the loan "will have an important bearing on the defense of the hemisphere." He referred specifically to the possibility of deepening the San Juan River, which would open up the western interior to American trade, and would serve as a very modest substitute for the Nicaraguan Canal project, which has been put on the shelf here at least for the time being. American army engineers are to make a survey and report on the feasibility of the project.

Objectives Listed

Speaking broadly, however, the President's use of the term "hemisphere defense" applies to the entire transaction. For it is designed to accomplish the following objectives, general and specific:

Support the internal stability of Nicaragua.

Counteract the grievances of discontented groups which might prove less friendly to the United States and more friendly to agents of the dictatorships.

Encourage production and trade in the natural products of Nicaragua, such as manila hemp, rubber, etc., which do not directly compete with American products.

Thereby to offset barter deals which are being urged by totalitarians.

Road and highway building, including a portion of the Pan-American Highway and lateral feeder roads, with loans from the Export-Import Bank to commercial banks to the amount of $2,000,000.

American technicians, road building equipment, and materials to be used in the building program.

Currency stabilization and a systematic program for regular payments on private Nicaraguan debts to Americans to be facilitated by a five-year credit, not to exceed $500,000 at any time, from the Export-Import Bank.

More efficient production and farming methods to be speeded by loan of United States Department of Agriculture experts.

Appointment of a United States Army officer as director of the Officers' Training Academy of the Nicaraguan Army. A survey to be made of the possibility of a military aviation branch of the army, with United States assistance.

Dispatch of a board of five American Army and Government engineers to survey and report on the dredging of a canal in the San Juan River.

From this list of undertakings authorized by President Roosevelt, it becomes clear that an entire network of financial and trade connections between Nicaragua and the United States is the object of the loans. In so far as possible, this and other Latin American countries which are weak in economic strength will be drawn into the military and diplomatic ambit of the United States, so that an armed threat or trade penetration on the part of any aggressive power would strike directly at American interests, and therefore would command the United States' protection. If the policy of the State Department is successful, there would be no independent nations which an outside alliance could cultivate. The main direct lines of influence and trade would run north and south, on the inter-American axis.

Cuba in Throes of Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—Cuban politics present a picture of confusion, as the different parties, with their prospective candidates for nomination, juggle for position and a following in the elections promised for Aug. 30.

At a mass meeting held by friends and followers of Dr. Ramón Grau San Martin, former President of Cuba, it was insinuated that a return to the methods used by the opposition parties during the Machado regime may become necessary.

The first part of the meeting was devoted to eulogising Dr. Antonio Guiteras, who was Secretary of the Interior during Dr. Grau San Martin's occupancy of the Presidency. It was Dr. Guiteras who ordered the confiscation of the Cuban Electric Company's properties valued at $200,000,000, a subsidiary of the American and Foreign Power Company, and turned them over to the employees. Dr. Guiteras was later killed by soldiers in 1935 at El Morillo in Matanzas Province, when they were rounding up a band who kidnapped a Cuban millionaire, Dr. Falla Bonet, and obtained a ransom of $300,000 for his freedom. It was then charged that Dr. Guiteras was leader of the kidnappers.

Dr. Grau San Martin in referring to Dr. Guiteras exalted his honesty, bravery and patriotism, and classed him as one of the national heroes. Another speaker criticized the Cuban Federation of Labor for including in its demands on the Government, recognition of the $20,000,000 gold debentures issued by the Machado Government to Warren Brothers for work on the Central Highway, because, he said, recognition of the indebtedness will not help Cuba to get a loan from the Export-Import Bank of Washington until Cuba has a stable Government, and such will not be the case until the Constitutional Assembly is held.

Colonel Batista was then attacked on the ground that Article 235 of the Military Penal Code forbids Army officers from participating in political activities, and he, Colonel Batista, was trying to direct the political life of the Republic, contrary to law and precedent.

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The Old Way Yields Slowly in Burma

Dickason, Cowling from Galloway; © Ace Williams, Pix

Where Britain Believes Drastic Reforms Are Needed to Prevent Riots

(1) Rangoon, Capital of Burma, has many beautiful buildings of which this, the new Corporation Building housing offices of British concerns operating on a large scale in Burma, is one. (2) Elephant carrying teakwood logs, a customary way of getting work done. (3) A girl of Mandalay, with her hat serving as a parasol. (4) The beautiful Maha Lawka Zain Pagoda, an architectural gem of Burma, located in Mandalay. (5) Marine taxi in Rangoon Harbor, a variation of a Venetian gondola. (6) Native girls of Rangoon. (7) Busy Port of India at Rangoon.

Reforms in Burma Urged to Halt Riots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Recommendations for reform in Burma's administration to prevent a recurrence of last year's serious riots in Rangoon and other towns have been published here

The riots in India's neighbor state were due to an explosion of racial violence. They caused some 200 fatalities, trade losses estimated at £750,000 and £500,000 worth of damage to property. The disorders seemed beyond the power of the native Government to control.

The Riot Inquiry Committee, composed of two Buddhists and two Moslems under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Braund of the Burma High Court, attributes the riots to four main causes:

First, the irresponsibility of the Burmese press, which actively encouraged disorders.

Second, the incitement to lawlessness by certain elected representatives of the people.

Third, the alleged spreading of an antisocial creed among the youth of Burma by the political Thakin Association.

Fourth, the alleged use by Buddhist priests of their strong religious influence for subversive political ends.

Study of Whole Question

The committee recommended a re-examination of the whole question of the Indians in Burma—possibly with the co-operation of the Indian and Imperial Governments.

Other measures proposed are reform of the police, control of the vernacular press, definition of the relations between the religious orders and the State. Astonishment is expressed at the credulity of the masses in swallowing fantastic stories of Indian attacks on Buddhist temples.

Some critics of the Committee's report, however, contend that insufficient importance is given to racial and economic problems which provide a foundation for subversive propaganda. The preponderance of Indians in Burma is one of the gravest questions to be faced.

At the 1931 census there were more than 1,000,000 Indians in Burma out of a population of some 15,000,000. The majority of the Indians in Burma are laborers, mostly in Rangoon.

Indians supply the largest percentage of labor for the docks, factories, and public services of Rangoon. They are warders in the civil jails and fill a big proportion of the posts in the Railways and Public Works Departments, as well as in the Military Police and Frontier Force.

Riots and Calm

In 1930 there were periodic riots. The Indian money-lenders had been squeezing the agriculturists of Lower Burma until they would pay no more. After the suppression of the rebellion in 1932, there came a period of outward calm.

On April 1, 1937, Burma obtained separation from India, but 16 months later Rangoon once again became the scene of communal riots. This latest disorder arose in the publication of a book in which derogatory remarks were made about the Buddhist religion. The book was written by a Burmese Moslem, under the title, "Discourse between a Moulvi and a Yogi." The book was soon banned, but not in time to stop slayings and damage to property.

When Britain took over Burma in 1852, the country was in a very low financial state, with neither the money nor the inclination to exploit its rich resources. Forest and mining concessions and land for plantations, were taken out by British, Indians, and Chinese. Practically all the present flourishing enterprises of Burma were started by foreigners.

Change Comes

During the last 20 years a change has been taking place. The publication of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms had contributed to arouse the Burmese from their lethargy.

The Indian Provincial Government's revenue and expenditure figures for 1936-37 show that Burma had a surplus of revenue over expenditure of 30.87 lahks of rupees (approximately £319,000). Burma's estimated revenue figures for 1938-39, as a country separated from India, show a credit balance. The essential point, from Burma's view, is that the balance should belong to Burma alone. It hopes to gain from its separation from India in that it can plan its own expenditure and go ahead with its own schemes. Nevertheless those pioneers, many of them Indian, who had the initiative and finance to start the enterprises which are instrumental in producing the surplus in Burma are anxious that their contribution shall not be summarily ignored.

With the Committee's report on hand it is expected that a move will be made for mutual understanding with India.

Chile Questions Freedom Under Bolivian Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Although President Busch and his associates are issuing daily denials that the new Bolivian regime is totalitarian in the European sense of the word, Chilean official opinion appears to suggest doubt, if not suspicion, of the future policy of its highland neighbor.

Chile is more interested in Bolivia than any other boundary state. Oil, which awakened Argentine and Brazilian diplomacy in Bolivia, is even more of a potential factor. Chilean capital is invested in tin, a chief Bolivian product that must be shipped through Chilean ports.

La Paz is reckoned a key post by the Chilean foreign office. As a sign of its importance, it was recently elevated to ambassadorial status and the country's most promising diplomat, Don Benjamin Cohen, was appointed there. Bolivia's mediterranean position was the legacy of a war whose bitter memories have been erased, but the treaty position requires unceasing vigilance.

The establishment of a totalitarian government in La Paz—even though only economic in character—was a severe blow to the Popular Front regime in Chile. No official reaction is available, but a semi-official voice has stated that it is a setback to democracy.

La Hora, Radical and Popular Front daily, recommended most careful consideration before diplomatic recognition was conceded. It suggested consultation with other American governments on this point. The Bolivian coup had "broken and destroyed the democratic tradition" on this continent, it declared.

Other Chilean sources do not take the change so seriously, but the foregoing reactions are accepted as confirmation of other evidence that Lieutenant Colonel Busch and his army associates have moved further to the Right. The Bolivian army had previously been considered Leftist. Busch is now talking of a middle line between Left and Right extremes and emphasizing the necessity of order and discipline.

The disorganization which invited dictatorship in Bolivia is freely admitted in Chile. The political passion generated by post-Chaco War disclosures echoed beyond national boundaries. The country was hard hit by the economic crisis, by the difficulties of turning soldiers back into miners and farmers and by the vagaries of the foreign market for its principal export products.

The point made by Chilean Leftists is that President Busch already possessed dictatorial powers to grapple with these difficulties and his was a typically Latin American de facto government which has existed in nearly all countries at different times, but could still claim democratic ranking. The Constitution has frequently been suspended in many of their countries, but why, they ask, has Colonel Busch taken the further step of abolishing all the codes?

The codes regulate family life and the actions of individuals. Why have these been abolished if President Busch protests that his is only an economic totalitarianism and he has no interest in the political aspects of this doctrine as practiced in Germany and Italy? This question has circulated in Chilean political circles, who are also suspicious of the role of Don Dionisio Foianini, Minister of Mines and Petroleum, co-author of the coup. He is of Italian descent and recently returned from a trip to Rome. President Busch is a second generation German on his father's side.

This ancestral angle is not overlooked in Chile, but more emphasis is placed on the sincerity of President Busch. Everything is held to depend on his character and how his ambition reacts to the new situation of "totality of power" in which he has thrust himself.

Ban on Uniforms; N. J. Bill Gains

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—A measure banning the use of foreign Government uniforms in New Jersey was approved unanimously by the Assembly after its sponsor said it was designed to "seal the fate of foreign propagandists in our State."

Besides forbidding the wearing of mufti of military, naval, or storm troops of any alien nation, the bill makes it unlawful for persons to imitate the drill formations, salutes, or symbols of a foreign Government.

The bill was sent immediately to the Senate for action.

Assemblyman R. Graham Huntington (R) of Essex, its sponsor, said that "Every true American is nauseated by propaganda groups who would introduce into our country the methods employed by governments abroad."

"Let these foreigners go back and strut in their uniforms," he said. "Let them go back and live the 'isms' they are trying to instill in our younger generation."

The measure makes convicted violators liable to a fine of from $200 to $5,000, or imprisonment from 90 days to three years or both.

Ohio Uniform Ban Passed

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — The Ohio Senate passed a bill prohibiting the wearing of any uniform or insignia of a foreign armed force or political party. Senator Leon M. Ascherman said it was aimed at Nazi, Fascist, and other units allied with foreign governments.

California 'Health Bill' Exempts Healing by Prayer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — With the approval of Gov. Culbert L. Olson an exemption clause for those who depend upon prayer for healing has been incorporated in the "health insurance" bill now before the California Legislature.

The exemption clause takes the form of an amendment to Assembly Bill 2172 and was adopted without a dissenting vote (68 to 0) by the Assembly on May 16.

Governor Olson gave his approval to the amendment as adopted in preference to others which were proposed. The text of the amendment is as follows:

"Anything in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding, any individual who adheres to the faith or teaching of any well-recognized religious sect, denomination or organization, and in accordance with its creed, tenets or principles depends for healing upon prayer in the practice of religion, who is employed by any hiring unit, shall be exempted from the system of health insurance upon filing with the Medical Director an affidavit, in duplicate, stating each adherence and dependence and disclaiming any disability unemployment benefits and medical benefits under the system. Said Medical Director shall forthwith file one of said duplicate affidavits with the hiring unit employing each person and thereupon, such hiring unit and the State shall, with respect to that individual, be exempted from liability for the contributions provided by sections 197, 198 and 198.5 of this Act. But this section shall not be construed as exempting any hiring unit from payment to the Health Insurance Fund of the contributions in this Act required of all hiring units not specifically exempted."

Although the above amendment was unanimously adopted by the Assembly, the "health insurance" bill has so far failed to command the support of the majority of the Assembly. The legislators by a vote of 41 to 33 have defeated a proposal to submit the State's comprehensive and compulsory health insurance plan to the voters at the 1940 general election.

Organized opposition to the measure has been actively promoted by the California State Medical Association which is now carrying into effect its so-called "voluntary" health insurance scheme. The doctors prefer their own plan, under the supervision of medical authorities, to the more widely comprehensive compulsory plan which has the support of the existing administration in California.

Bolivia: Coming Break in Wall Of Inter-American Solidarity?

Trends in the Americas

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bolivia within a month has become "as a breach ready to fall, swelling out in a high wall"—the wall of inter-American solidarity. Only careful bracing can prevent Bolivia from breaking away into the Fascist orbits of Rome and Berlin.

Remote on its eerie, rock-strewn plateau of the central Andes, Bolivia is being drawn powerfully toward inclusion in the German-Italian-Japanese anti-Communist pact.

From La Paz, eagle's nest capital built in a declivity 12,200 feet above the Pacific, come repeated denials of sympathy for the ideals or methods of non-American systems. But from La Paz proceed actions loaded with Fascist influence.

Follows Mussolini

No less a personage than the Bolivian Minister to Rome, Campero Arce, is quoted as saying the Bolivian regime set up a month ago by President Busch "follows the Italian example of Signor Mussolini."

The first code decreed by Colonel Busch to replace the older guarantees of civil liberties, outlaws that last resort of oppressed peoples—the right of revolution. "Tumults, protests, or any movement calculated to lead to a violent change of government" are ruled to be "traiterous and punishable by death."

If Bolivia's new regime had matched this ban on revolutions with a corresponding free ballot box, the change would have been within the general framework of "American" political freedom. As it is, Bolivia's political future is forced into a mold similar to those of Germany and Italy.

Studied in Italy

Adroitly at the side of Colonel Busch as he devises a "planned economy" moves Dionisio Foianini, his Minister of Mines and Petroleum. A Bolivian citizen by birth, Señor Foianini is son of an Italian. This does not automatically mean sympathy for the present Italian Government, but Señor Foianini has spent some time studying in Fascist Italy, and is known to admire Signor Mussolini.

Señor Foianini it was who, as Minister of Mines and Petroleum, worked out with Colonel Busch details of the coup a month ago when Colonel Busch assumed a "totality of powers." Two years ago, Señor Foianini engineered Bolivia's confiscation of Standard Oil holdings estimated at $17,000,000.

This Bolivian oil seizure preceded by a year Mexico's expropriation of American and British oil properties.

The fine Italian hand is seen at several points in Colonel Busch's new blueprints for Bolivia. Regionalism—an old Bolivian difficulty, just as it has been in Brazil—is to be solved by centralization. The American idea of a federal union is discarded.

"Regulated" Strikes

Labor and capital are to be organized along lines closer to Italy's than to America's. The Government will have the final word, as it does in the Italian corporations. Strikes are permitted only "under regulation."

Germany also enters the Bolivian picture through the familiar device of barter trade. Acting on advice of German oil engineers who replaced the former American technicians, Bolivia is preparing to export oil through pipe lines made in Germany and paid for in Bolivian oil. While all of the oil will not come from seized American properties, much of it will, so the American good neighbor has been slapped roundly on both cheeks.

Walther Mohring, Buenos Aires representative of the Bolivian oil monopoly, is in Germany arranging details of the barter deal. Already a preliminary 4,000,000 marks has been arranged.

Long Purse Needed

To meet this kind of competition, the United States would have to make more attractive offers to Bolivia. With Brazil already given $120,000,000 of potential credits, President Somoza of Nicaragua in Washington seeking concessions, Chile and Paraguay headed in the same direction, and Bolivia slipping to Germany and Italy, the good neighbor needs a long purse, or else a persuasive way of saying no.

One Latin-American nation in the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance would be a costly breach in the American solidarity so eloquently pledged at Lima last December. For this breach, Germany and Italy would pay. Bolivia, at present under Italian and German influence, might even be brought to join the Fascist crusade against Communism, in return for German and Italian economic help. Rome already boasts of this possibility.

That puts it up to Washington and the American people. Will they pay the price to close that Bolivian breach? **Roland Hall Sharp**

Cuts in Jaywalking Cut Accidents, So Cities Get Rid of Walker 'Pets'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Foot travelers must obey traffic rules the same as auto drivers, many cities are ruling since a survey has proved that communities where pedestrians observe traffic laws have only half the accidents of those where jaywalkers abound. So states the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Some cities have written new ordinances forbidding jaywalking and providing penalties for disobedience. Washington, beginning its pedestrian control in March, first warned jaywalkers, and now is following through with arrests and fines which may mount to a peak of $300 or 10 days in jail.

Salt Lake City, Utah, first defined in an ordinance the pedestrian's right-of-way at intersections and cross walks, then began arresting and convicting jaywalkers and light-crashers.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Pa., are appealing for pedestrian co-operation by means of placards. In the former City, WPA labor makes posters, and the Better Traffic Committee distributes 5,000 cards a month to taxicab companies and others.

New York City's new charter empowers the police to enforce pedestrian traffic regulations.

And on the West Coast, pedestrian lanes are being provided in the middle of blocks as well as at intersections. A pedestrian in a lane has precedence over approaching cars. Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Los Angeles, and San Francisco are among the cities having such lanes. The California State Legislature has recently approved an act defining pedestrian rights.

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British Defense Plans Unified By Australia and New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Two defense measures of major importance have just been completed by the British Dominions of the South Pacific. One is a conference between defense representatives of Australia, New Zealand, and Britain at Wellington, New Zealand, to unify the economic and strategic defense organization of the three governments. The other is the establishment by Australia of a National Council of Premiers to co-ordinate the defense activities of the Commonwealth and the several states.

The main effort of the Wellington conference so far has been directed toward a comprehensive survey of the whole industrial setup of the two Dominions with a view to converting it to a war basis.

The move to organize an Australian National Council was made at a recent meeting of the Loan Council—a group composed of the Federal Prime Minister and all the State Premiers, or their representatives.

The National Council will consist of the Prime Minister and the head of the six state governments. Its duties will be to keep in close consultation concerning public works which are of value from the defense point of view; to take account of the employment situation and the economic basis of the defense policy and to ensure co-operation between the Commonwealth and states in matters of defense.

The National Council will have a purely advisory function, which will not interfere with the sovereign rights of the states, nor with the functions of the Defense Council, which is composed of the Army, Navy, and Air chiefs under the chairmanship of the Federal Minister of Defense.

Federal defense expenditure for next year is expected to amount to at least £26,000,000, according to Richard G. Casey, Federal Treasurer. Approximately half of this amount is to be provided from revenue and the remainder from loan—indicating a defense loan for 1939-40 of about £13,000,000, to be equally divided between home and overseas investors.

Manufacture of Aircraft

Meanwhile, the manufacture of military aircraft in Australia is to begin immediately on a large scale. The United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments will place a joint order for the supply by Australia of the latest type of Bristol Beaufort.

Numbers are not stated, the Beaufort being on the Royal Air Force secret list.

The scheme is the outcome of a recent mission to Australia of three British Air Ministry chiefs: Sir Hardman Lever, Sir Donald Banks, and Air Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore. The result was recommendations, which both Governments accepted, that a joint order for warplanes should be placed in Australia.

In addition to fulfilling Australia's own needs, it is suggested that the Commonwealth may also fill orders from Britain's Asiatic possessions.

Two Main Shops

The scheme provides for two central erection shops, one at Mascot, Sydney, and the other at Fishermen's Bend, Melbourne.

These central erection shops will be fed from four main assembly units—the railway workshops of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland—which in turn will be fed with parts manufactured under subcontract in existing private factories.

First air frames are to be delivered in 1940. Maximum bulk producton, on a single shift basis, will be reached about the middle of 1941. The order is to be completed in March, 1942.

Engines for a proportion of the air frames will be imported from Great Britain.

The immediate demand by Australia appears to be about 40 airplanes a year of the twin-motor, high speed, long distance type, representing an expenditure of about £1,200,000, this being the number of reconnaissance bombers which the Royal Australian Air Force is needing to replace obsolete machines and those lost in accidents. The balance of the output, so as to put the plan into operation, will be purchased by the British Government for delivery to strategic air bases at Aden, Ceylon, India, Burma, Malaya, Hong Kong, Fiji, and other centers. Orders may also be received from South Africa and New Zealand.

Adventists Offer Noncombatant Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, New South Wales

An offer by the Australasian Union Conference of the Seventh Day Adventists to make available their resources in a noncombatant capacity in the emergency services has been accepted by Michael Bruxner, Minister in charge of those services.

The resources which would be available to the Government include 178 buildings, including schools, churches, and offices; two hospitals; four large food factories; tents to accommodate 3,000 persons; 48 motortrucks and motorcars, and the services of 15,000 men and women for noncombatant services.

Strategic North Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, West Australia—The far north coast of this State has a new strategic significance today, for it is from there Australia's air links with the outside world are maintained, and it is from there that well-marked air lanes lead to the population centers. It may be regarded as the back door to Australia, for it adjoins Darwin, where a naval station is being developed as a subsidiary of the Singapore base, and the loss of this territory and severance of air links might make Darwin untenable.

A recent survey of the North reveals that in 20 years its population has fallen by 40 per cent. The once prosperous pearling fleet has shrunk from 500 ships to less than 50 luggers and 20 white captains. At Darwin and along the Kimberly coast are nearly 200 Japanese schooners and factory ships, representing an investment of more than $1,250,000.

Even today a stretch of 700 miles of coast is unknown to explorers and no white man is known have been over it. This is a large region, badly mapped, slightly explored, and difficult to defend.

Allocation of patrol ships to the North Coast is being urged as well as the promotion of settlement on the North Coast.

Expert advice is that considerable labor could be absorbed by exploitation of the sea riches of the area. Manufacture of mother-of-pearl buttons could be started. One outlet for Jewish labor is seen in the fact that in Germany, Poland, and other Baltic countries much of this work has been done by Jews for years past. Other products, it is insisted, need only ships and economic plants to become valuable assets.

U. S. Asked to Stop New Palestine Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—A delegation of 250 Jewish leaders from 26 states, headed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York City, Vice-President of the Zionist Organization of America petitioned Secretary Cordell Hull, for State Department aid in halting Britain's announced new policy for governing Palestine.

Dr. Wise requested action "to avoid injury to American rights and interests guaranteed in the American-British Palestine Mandate convention of 1924 and to prevent the repudiation of sacred pledges contained in the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate so that tens of thousands of refugees in European lands may not be barred from finding a home in Palestine."

The Palestine situation also had attention on Capitol Hill in critical speeches by members of Congress.

Palestine Plan Expected to Pass With Quiet Ayes

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Parliamentary observers expressed the opinion that, while debate on the Government's Palestine plan had cut party lines, the Government would muster sufficient votes in the House of Commons for approval.

The plan is denounced by Jews on the ground that it proposed eventual establishment of a self-governing state with Arabs in a majority through limitation of Jewish immigration.

The case for the Government and its opponents was to be placed before the public in a broadcast debate between Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Sir Thomas Inskip, Secretaries for Colonies and Dominions, on one side, and Mr. Tom Williams, speaking for Labor, and David Lloyd George, for the Liberals, on the other.

After taking part in an orderly parade in Jerusalem, Jewish women last night cabled Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Miss Ellen C. Wilkinson, Laborite Member of Commons, expressing determination to oppose restriction of the Jewish National Home.

The Daily Mail said today: "The Government will get a majority for their Palestine policy in Commons today, but there will be no enthusiasm in the 'ayes.'

"The solution put forward in the White Paper (the document announcing the plan) leaves grievances all round. All that can be said for it is that it makes the best of a bad job."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 23—Considerable interest has been aroused by the plea made by four members of the original Peel Commission for a Federal state in Palestine, setting apart a specified area for Jews, as the fairest way to settle the problem.

These four, Sir Horace Rumbold, Sir William Morris Carter, Sir Harold Morris, and Prof. Reginald Coupland, had accompanied the late Earl Peel on the Palestine Mission of 1936 which evolved the partition plan since rejected by the British Government.

They contended that a specified area for both Jews and Arabs was the only solution capable of settling the problem, pointing out that a similar solution of the race question in Quebec had been attended by success. They continued:

"We have always believed that Arab rights can best be protected by a territorial rather than a numerical limitation on Jewish immigration. A Federal solution would be a just solution and we believe that if we adopted it and stood by it, fair-minded champions both of the Arab and the Jewish cause and not only in the Arab countries or in India but in the western world would understand and respect our decision."

Reich and Italy Blamed

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Mr. Herbert Morrison, Laborite, asserted today in the House of Commons that Germany and Italy were largely responsible for disorders in Palestine.

Opening the second day of debate on the Government's new policy for Palestine, Mr. Morrison said:

"The agents of Hitler and Mussolini seem to have the habit of lodging bombs in suitcases in various places; it has happened in Jerusalem and I gather it is happening in London. A large part of the disturbances in Palestine can be traced to Germany and Italy."

"We regard the Government's policy as a cynical breach of pledges given to the Jews and to the world, including America," he added. "This policy will do us no good in the United States and we need the good will of the great American people."

Jewish Workers Attacked

JERUSALEM, May 23 (AP)—Four Jews were wounded, one seriously, when a truck bearing Jewish workmen was ambushed today by Arabs on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road, near the Sarafand military camp. British troops started an intensive search for the attackers.

New Zealand Gives Pledge of Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—"New Zealand will be found wherever Britain is when Britain is in trouble. There has never been any doubt about New Zealand's loyalty," said the Prime Minister, M. J. Savage, recently.

The Prime Minister also referred to the possibility of New Zealand being isolated, and to the consequent need for developing local industries. Mr. Savage made a reference to friends that had protected the trade routes in 1914-18, and asked if those friends would be with them in the days ahead.

Purchase Bill Compromise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Members reported that a joint Senate-House Committee has agreed on a compromise bill authorizing a $100,000,000 purchase of strategic war materials. The Committee accepted a House provision permitting the fund to be spent at any time, instead of a Senate-approved requirement that the buying be spread over four years.

'See My New Hat'

Wide World

Gardening in Trim Garb

The youthful exponent of the latest styles appears to be on the verge of doing something sensational in the way of handling the hose. His garb runs the gamut of open-air dress, and is topped with a streamlined version of his father's straw hat.

Papua and New Guinea Chosen As Sites for Oil Surveys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—During 1939 £250,000 will be spent on oil surveys and drilling in Papua and New Guinea by Australasian Petroleum Company, formed by American and British oil interests, according to Charles Saunders, general manager of the company.

The principal companies interested in Australasian Petroleum Company are the Vacuum Oil Company, Ltd., and Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Ltd.

Villages in the Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT MORESLEY, New Guinea—Along the New Guinea coast one frequently comes upon villages which have been built in the sea.

Today the tribes of Papua are more or less under white control, and they live at peace save for occasional revivals of the old desire to raid a neighboring village. The building of villages out from the land was originally a necessary form of protection.

Some of these groups of houses have defied wind and tide for many years. The huts are usually 12 to 15 feet above high-water mark, and the sinking of the piles on which they are placed must have formed a supreme test of the skill and tenacity of the native builders.

In some parts of Papua and New Guinea, huts are built in the center of shallow lakes, and goats, chickens, and children will be raised on special platforms which are erected between the houses. In the interior of southwestern Papua are the famed tree-houses, on the trunks of living trees which have been topped about 40 or 50 feet above the ground. They are built of bamboos lashed together with stout creepers, palm leaves and grasses.

Some of the larger of these tree-houses are set on two trees growing close together. The huts are reached by long ladders.

League Would Arouse Protestants To Their Duties to U. S. Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Leading Philadelphia ministers have announced the establishment of a new league to arouse Protestants here to better knowledge of their duties as citizens in a democracy.

Aim of the organization, which will be known as the League for Protestant Action, is "to arouse the Protestant constituency of metropolitan Philadelphia to a more thorough realization of the duties and the privileges of citizenship in a democracy."

Signs of "minority conflicts" threatening "serious impairment of the basic principles of democracy" prompted the group's formation, according to Dr. Nathan R. Melhorn, Lutheran clergyman.

Dr. Melhorn outlined four basic principles to which members in the League are expected to subscribe:

1. As a democracy is a Government of, by, and for the people, its liberty can be maintained only as all the people think intelligently and act constructively relative to civic affairs.

2. The Bill of Rights, which guarantees our liberties, must be defended and maintained inviolate.

3. While under the Constitution each group in this Nation has equal rights with every other group, this privilege is not to be abused, and no group, whether racial, nationalistic, or ecclesiastical, should be allowed to place its own interests above the public weal or to exercise a disproportionate control of public affairs.

4. The people of this democracy acknowledge now, as always, one supreme authority, the God of nations."

"Because of our common heritage as Protestants," Dr. Melhorn asserted, "we have a common conception of the obligations and duties of citizenship under our representative form of Government. We consider that continuance of our American system is imperiled by the apathy and indifference of the majority of our citizens toward their Government.

"Our sole aim is to awaken our Protestant constituency to the dangers to basic rights, such as freedom of speech, of worship, and of assembly—dangers which result from such indifference—and to provide an articulate voice in public affairs for Protestant opinion."

Low-Rent Housing For Jacksonville Lauded by Straus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, congratulated Jacksonville as the "first city in the Nation" to have passed a resolution establishing low-rent schedules for FHA-aided projects.

Ray O. Edwards, executive director of the Housing Authority of Jacksonville, announced the average shelter rents of $19.58 a family dwelling unit a month, the lowest ever reached in Florida for decent homes. Some shelter rents were as low as $9.75 a month, in this schedule issued for Brentwood Park, Jacksonville's housing project for white people, now nearing completion. The average income of the tenants will be around $750, according to Mr. Edwards.

"These low rents mean that we can actually re-house people now compelled to live in substandard housing," Mr. Edwards stated. "This also demonstrates that public housing in no way competes with private industry. Actually the rents are lower than existing average rents paid by white families living in substandard housing."

Brentwood Park contains dwellings for 230 white families. One bedroom and bath, 42 in number, rent $9.75 and $10. Two bedrooms and bath, 108 in number, $10.50 and $10.75 rent. Three bedrooms and bath, 80 in number, $11 rent.

There will be small charges for utilities. Each unit contains a living room and kitchen in addition to bedrooms.

"By careful planning, shelter rents have been cut more than 35 per cent below original estimates," Mr. Edwards explained.

Three points to be considered in selecting tenants are as follows:

1. Only tenants from lowest income groups, averaging incomes between $500 and $750 per year.

2. Families now living under substandard conditions in dwellings needing repairs, lacking inside sanitary facilities, proper ventilation, running water.

3. Only one family group can occupy a dwelling unit in the new project. Dependent relatives can be included, but not lodgers. No more than six persons can rent a three-bedroom unit.

Built with a FHA loan of $1,027,000 covering 90 per cent of the development cost, Brentwood Park is Jacksonville's second large-scale housing project, the first being Durkeeville of 215 units built for Negro occupancy by the former Housing Division of PWA.

How to Climb Tall Palms A Course in South India

TRAVANCORE, South India (AP)—An expert climber of the Palmyra tree—a species of the palm—accompanied by an expert in the making of Palmyra products, is being sent to Baroda to teach villagers certain uses of products of the tree.

The climbing of palm trees is a profession in South India, where palm juice is used in the manufacture of sugar.

$15,000,000,000 for Crime, Yet Hoover Sees Real Hope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Declaring that America's present-day crime bill is $15,000,000,000, equal to $120 per individual, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, declared conditions nevertheless are improving, and that "meeting the menace of lawlessness is not a hopeless task." Mr. Hoover has recently made a comprehensive review of the situation in the Nation.

First stressing the extent of crime, he said the annual bill is "400 per cent more than we annually spend for education; equals our annual food bill and exceeds the amount annually paid in Federal, State, and municipal taxes." Murder is the most startling figure and has given the United States its unsavory reputation abroad: in every 24 hours, he reports, 33 murders are committed.

Crime is in part due to political corruption, Mr. Hoover thinks, but venal machines seem to be yielding to enforcement agents, and the conviction of "Boss" Tom Pendergast in Kansas City—in part through F. B. I. information—is a salutary lesson to other political machines in big cities.

"Meeting the menace of lawlessness is not a hopeless task if citizens everywhere arise to their responsibility," he said. "The forces of decency have weapons enough if men can be found with the courage and honor to use them. Despite the widespread extent of crime, we have made progress. The men of the F. B. I. have been coping with similar situations for years, and today 96 of every 100 criminals charged with the commission of a Federal offense investigated by the F. B. I. when taken into court are convicted. During the past 5 years over 21,000 desperate criminals have been taken into custody and convicted in cases investigated by the F. B. I."

Kidnaping has almost disappeared. He said:

"Kidnaping, that great despair to public confidence, has practically been conquered on every front in the Nation. One hundred and fifty-four times word has come to us since 1932 that a body has been snatched—152 times the cases have been completely solved and kidnapers removed from society. They will kidnap no more."

Mr. Hoover found greater progress in detection and apprehension of criminals than in crime prevention. Praising his own agency, Mr. Hoover said it had cost taxpayers $24,000,000 in the past five years and had returned or saved to taxpayers $182,000,000.

The F. B. I. Director advocated training schools in local police forces, elimination of politics, reform of "over-sentimentalized" parole systems, and for long-range crime cures—education that begins back in the home and continues through the schools.

Lawrence's Views on Arabia

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—A hitherto suppressed chapter of the late Col T. E. Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," published today, says Colonel Lawrence was "continually and bitterly ashamed" of his part in the Arab revolt against Turkey in the World War.

Colonel Lawrence wrote that the Arabs were deceived by a British conspiracy with promises of self-government.

"I had to join the conspiracy and for what my word was worth assured the Arabs of their reward. In our two years' partnership under fire they grew accustomed to believing me and to think my Government like myself sincere.

"Instead of being proud of what we did together I was continually and bitterly ashamed.

"It was evident from the beginning that if we won the war these promises would be a dead paper and had I been an honest adviser of the Arabs I would have advised them to go home and not risk lives fighting for such stuff."

For this reason, Colonel Lawrence wrote, he refused all honors and later joined the Royal Air Force as a private. He was killed in 1935 in a motorcycle accident.

The chapter of "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" published today had been omitted from a limited, costly subscribers' edition of the book on advice of George Bernard Shaw and for political reasons. It is included in a new volume of miscellaneous writings, "Oriental Assembly."

[Colonel Lawrence, an archaeologist, had been working on a British Museum excavation on the Euphrates when he joined the British secret service at Cairo in 1914. He united Arab tribes into an effective army in their revolt against Turkey in the following year.]

They Couldn't Take It

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (AP)—"If you can take it away, you can have it," was the promise of an agricultural exhibitor at Rosebank Fair, the "it" being a 100-pound prize pumpkin. Nobody did.

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Ancient Ties With Britain Reaffirmed by Portugal

The News

LISBON, Portugal, May 23 (AP)—Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar May 22 reaffirmed Portugal's ancient alliance with Great Britain.

In an address before the National Assembly the Premier said Portugal was preoccupied with the threats to peace despite its distance from the principal theater of European troubles.

Of nations urging their need for "vital spaces," Señhor Salazar said:

"This may tend to a progressive rationalization of general economy, but it may also hold within it the germ of war.

"An insolent propaganda, sometimes stupid and sometimes intelligent and intentional, gives meaning to meaningless things, and with false news and half truths creates an atmosphere of war."

Portugal's policy of sympathy for the Nationalists in Spain's Civil War had been in the interests of the British alliance, he said, because a "red victory" would have held the constant threat of collision with French and English interests.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The presence of the German fleet for its prolonged maneuvers around the Spanish and Portuguese coasts has emphasized the critical situation in which the Portuguese Government finds itself—particularly in view of the reported efforts of the axis powers to draw the little Nation away from its traditional friendship with Britain.

The most significant political move made by Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar recently was the signing of the non-aggression treaty with the Spanish leader, Gen. Francisco Franco on March 18. This treaty has proved itself to be in no sense an alignment with the axis powers. It was a treaty with Nationalist Spain, not with General Franco's allies, and it certainly did not preclude a closer friendship with Britain. Indeed Portugal has been in close touch with Britain lately and it is believed that in the event of a European outbreak between the democracies and the totalitarian States, Lisbon would remain loyal to its friendship for Britain, which goes back 790 years.

During the Spanish war, Premier Salazar had been making friendly gestures to the axis powers—moves which seemed appropriate from the fact that Premier Salazar himself wields almost dictatorial power. But in recent months the Portuguese people have come to realize that what they would gain by alignment with Germany and Italy would hardly compensate for what they would lose by a breach with Britain.

Portugal with its large colonial empire 26 times as large as Portugal itself, and its strategic position at the entrance of the Mediterranean is peculiarly vulnerable to Britain's navy in the event of hostilities, while the same fleet would be the surest protection to it from attack by any other power.

British military and naval missions have been in Portugal for some time, working out a renewal of friendly relations between the two countries which has gone far to offset the efforts of some of General Franco's Falangist supporters to line up with pro-Falangist elements in Portugal in an effort, presumably, to oust the Salazar Government and bring about unity in the Iberian peninsula under the rule of Spain.

Were such a Falangist coup to be effected it would deprive Britain of friendly ports in the Azores, Madeira and on the mainland, vital to the British fleet in the event of trouble in Atlantic or Mediterranean.

Since the German coup in Czecho-Slovakia and the Italian seizure of Albania, however, Portugal has clearly come to a realization of its danger and swung wholeheartedly in line with return to its old loyalties.

New Naturalization Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill introduced by Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts would make eligible for naturalization at the age of 21 years any alien who was less than 16 years old at the time of entry into the United States.

Akron Twins Build 'Foolproof' Plane

Foundation of New Akron Industry

The Funk twins, Joe and Howard, developed, on Government order, this high-wing, good visibility monoplane, with special shockproof landing gear. Their engine develops 60 horsepower, is built of automobile parts and is liquid cooled

Akron Helps Plane Builders Cash In on Federal Contract

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in 1933 when Eugene Vidal, as Director of Air Commerce, proposed a $700 plane he probably did not expect to see it for a number of years, if at all. He was the target of outraged comment throughout the aircraft manufacturing industry but undoubtedly he started a healthy fermentation of ideas on the subject of low-cost planes.

During the Vidal regime in the Air Bureau, when designers like Weick, Hammond, and Geisse were being encouraged in their safety plane designs, inspectors in the Department heard of the Funk twins of Akron, Ohio, who had built a small high-winged two-place monoplane powered with an engine built of automotive parts. The fact it could cruise at 90 miles an hour with a top speed of 150 miles an hour interested them. They visited the Funks in their machine shop, located back of their poultry store in Akron, and examined the plane and motor. Later, when the boys flew the plane to Washington, the Bureau of Air Commerce (now the Civil Aeronautics Authority) approved their ideas, gave the boys an order for one to be delivered to the Department in nine months.

Plane Wins Approval

Although the Funk twins had no money, they interested the Akron Industrial Foundation in the ship, finished it, and finally won their approved-type certificate. The Funk plane still has a 60-horsepower motor built of auto parts and is liquid-cooled. Flying characteristics are excellent with marked inability to stall, excellent visibility, and new-type landing gear designed to stand a shock up to seven times the plane's 1,350-pound weight.

When the Funks, still moneyless, wanted to go into production, the city of Akron took up their cause and persuaded them to stay at home despite a strong bid of Clearfield, Pa. Already orders for 20 planes have been received. Ground has been broken for the new Funk factory at Akron Airport, and meanwhile the boys (Joe, plant manager, and Howard, research director) have gone into temporary production with John Bunting, President of their company. Their factory organization is staffed with many "glider boys" who flew with them in Akron.

* * *

'For Delivery to Sweden'

Although the Civil Aeronautics Authority officially frowns on pilots "doing a Lindbergh" over the Atlantic, Carl Backman, Swedish flier of Chicago, found a way to evade it last week. Mr. Backman, unreported since he took off from Botwood, Newfoundland, on May 16, for Stockholm, Sweden, was originally refused permission by the CAA to make the flight from the United States. According to his brothers, he sold his plane by trans-Atlantic telephone to a friend in Sweden, thus qualifying it for Swedish registry, and got Swedish permission to land.

Ostensibly Mr. Backman was making a transoceanic delivery of a plane, which, if completed, would undoubtedly have been one of the longest of its type. Longest delivery flight ever recorded was that made one year ago by five Polish fliers from LOT, the Polish air system, who flew a new Lockheed transport plane (LOT uses American planes) from the factory in Southern California down through South America, across the South Atlantic to Africa and then to Poland.

* * *

Line Asks More Routes

To fill some gaps in the air-transport map of the United States, Pennsylvania-Central Airlines has filed applications with the Civil Aeronautics Authority for permission to operate four new routes. The applications request authorization for mail, passenger and express services between Grand Rapids and Traverse City, Mich.; Baltimore, Md., and Atlantic City, N. J.; Norfolk, Va., and Knoxville, Tenn., by way of Raleigh, Winston-Salem, and Asheville, N. C.; Pittsburgh to Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., by way of Charleston, W. Va., Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn. If granted, these routes would add 1,620 miles more to P.-C.'s present service to 19 cities in eight states in the triangle formed roughly between Norfolk, Va., Milwaukee, Wis., and Buffalo, N. Y.

Italy to Collect Debts in Spain In War Materials

ROME (AP)—Italy is preparing to collect war debts from Nationalist Spain by accepting Spanish materials valuable in munitions making, a reliable informant said.

The total owed by Gen. Francisco Franco for aid to the Spanish Nationalist cause is said to be approximately 10,000,000,000 lire (about $500,000,000). This does not represent cash advances but airplanes, guns, munitions, and other supplies.

Italy is said especially to want iron ore in return.

Italian plans are to exploit the ore reserves with Italian technicians, and possibly laborers, and to transport the ore in Italian ships.

An Italian-Spanish combine already has been set up to take care of Spain's mercury output. Since Italy and Spain are the main mercury producing countries, the firm will control a great part of the world's mercury.

Flags Exchanged Between Scouts Of Ontario and U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — An international touch marked the twenty-eighth annual Ontario Council of Boy Scouts, when a number of members from points in the United States joined in exchanging flags with the 124th Timothy Eaton Memorial Church Troop here. The American Scouts included troops from Rochester, Parma Corners and Spencerport, all in New York, and from New Jersey.

Representatives of the Ontario Scout movement, which has grown by more than 4,000 members in the past two years, participated in displaying their handiwork. In various booths the work necessary to earn Wolf Club and Boy Scout proficiency badges was illustrated. The Toronto Sea Scouts showed equipment for the prevention of drowning; the Scout Naturalist booth had stuffed models of all kinds of birds lent by the Royal Ontario Museum; the booth of the Old Scouts showed a replica of the pioneer blockhouse and stockade gateway at Blue Springs Scout Reserve.

Col. Russell P. Locke was re-elected Ontario Boy Scout Commissioner, and Sir George McLaren Brown, Hamilton, was re-elected President of the Council.

Publishers Ask Continuance For Writers Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23 — Forty-four book publishers, including officials of many of the country's largest publishing houses, have urged Representative Edward T. Taylor, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating Work Progress Administration, to exert his influence for continuation of the Federal Writers Project.

The publishers, in a letter to Mr. Taylor, characterized the work of the WPA writers as "of high quality and permanent value," denying that such writings were the instruments of propaganda. Books such as the American Guide Series, represented a "genuine, valuable, and objective contribution" to the understanding of American life, they declared.

The letter notes that the public has been enabled to purchase volumes of this caliber at a cost within average means, and it expresses admiration that the project, operating on a short-term basis, has been able to produce some 300 volumes, ranging from full-sized books of over 1000 pages, complete with cuts, maps, and other illustrative material, to shorter works, and has been able to maintain a uniformly high level.

"Aside from any question of the necessity of maintaining this and other arts projects as a means of self-respecting employment for writers and artists," the letter observes, "we are convinced that the entire output of the Federal Writers' Project can stand scrutiny upon its own merit. To hamper its program at this time would, in our opinion, be a severe deprivation to the reading public."

Frederic G. Melcher, of Publishers' Weekly, made public the letter, which was signed by persons representing, among other publishing houses, Harcourt Brace, the Viking Press, Random House, Longmans Green, Oxford University Press, Simon & Schuster, W. W. Norton, William Morrow, Henry Holt, the Literary Guild, Alfred A. Knopf, Farrar & Rinehart, Bobbs-Merrill, Modern Age Books, Harvard University Press, Vanguard Press, Stackpole Sons, Funk & Wagnalls, and Reynal & Hitchcock.

Japan Felicitates Reich-Italo Pact But Appears Wary

TOKYO (AP) — Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma and Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, War Minister, cabled congratulations to Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini upon signing of the German-Italian military alliance.

It was noted as significant that Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Naval Minister, did not send a message.

[Japan has decided to broaden the "basis for co-operation" with Italy and Germany, Anti-Comintern allies, but is believed to have avoided military commitments. Japanese have expressed the view in recent weeks that such an alliance would be valuable to Germany and Italy against Britain in the event of war, but the Japanese themselves would profit little.]

BERLIN (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler, Premier Mussolini, and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy exchanged congratulations by telegraph on the signing of the Italo-German military alliance May 22. Herr Hitler's telegram said that Germany and Italy "will always stand together to defend the holy inheritance of civilization and to safeguard a peace based on justice."

Japanese Yen Gains On Shanghai Market

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Japanese yen strengthened near the close of dealings on the local foreign exchange market, bringing 91 cents of the Chinese dollar. The day before it reached an unprecedented low, 89 cents.

A 20 per cent discount in the open market value of the sponsored currency with which Japan is attempting to drive the old Chinese dollar out of North China was regarded as a factor in the slump.

Telegraph Industry Survey Suggested by New Dealers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana has made public letters from Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins and Attorney General Frank Murphy endorsing a proposed Senate investigation of the needs of the telegraph industry.

Senator Wheeler read excerpts from the letters when he appeared before an Interstate Commerce Sub-committee to ask approval of a resolution providing for the investigation.

"We feel that the problems of the telegraph industry have reached a critical stage," Mr. Hopkins said, "and are delighted at the prospect of having some responsible agency undertake a careful survey of the situation with a view to developing a constructive program."

Australians Seek Library Careers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A permanent school for librarians, opening up a new career for Australians, has been established by the New South Wales Government, so trained librarians will be available in January, 1940, when the Government's new policy for library service is scheduled to come into operation.

Australia has been backward in its library system, and only a vigorous campaign, led by the Free Library Movement, has awakened official activity and stirred up public support for the new policy.

Richmond Marks Coming Of Two English Captains

RICHMOND, Va.—Representatives of the Pamunkey, Chickahominy, and Mattaponi Indian tribes were in Richmond May 23 to take part in the 332nd anniversary celebration of the arrival of the first English settlers on Powhatan's Hill, Richmond.

The observance was under the auspices of the Powhatan's Hill Memorial Association, with Prof. J. T. Walker, Principal of the Robert Fulton School, presiding. Music by the R. L. Williamson Orchestra and singing by children from Fulton School were features. Richmond's natal day or the anniversary of the arrival of Captains John Smith and Christopher Newport at the site of Richmond is celebrated here annually by the Powhatan's Hill Memorial Association.

Wheat Allotment Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate May 22 a bill making 55,000,000 acres the minimum national allotment for wheat in any year.

Unrest Links Two Countries: Belgium and The Netherlands

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, May 23—Fifty-one salutes from a battery in the Parc du Cinquantenaire announced this afternoon the arrival of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands for an official visit to Leopold, King of the Belgians.

There has been no official reception to Queen Wilhelmina in the Town Hall of Brussels since 1911. Her Majesty paid a visit to Belgium in 1915 and again in 1935. She also visited the World Exhibition at Brussels where she received a warm welcome from the Netherlands colony and the people of Brussels in the Netherlands Pavilion.

Accompanied by Princess Juliana the Queen inspected the Netherlands national pavilion and the pavilion of the Belgian Congo.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—A new move for co-operation between the Netherlands and Belgium is developing as tension in Europe draws these two small democracies together.

The relations between the two countries are more friendly than they have ever been and ways of collaboration are being favorably reviewed. The Netherlands has in recent years been attempting to become more industrial, while Belgium has gone ahead vigorously with its agriculture. In these and other ways the two are finding means to be complementary to each other.

Economic Treaties Favored

Dr. H. Gelissen, former Netherlands Minister for Industry, recently made an appeal for the conclusion of long-term economic treaties instead of commercial treaties. He declared that the two differ in that in an economic treaty both countries consider the best ends to be pursued to their mutual advantage, whereas in a commercial treaty each country considers how it can best obtain an advantage for itself in its commercial relations with the other. In the case of an economic treaty both countries sit on the same side of the conference table; for a trade treaty they sit on opposite sides.

He proposed that certain industries which cannot be supported by the trade of one country alone—such as the motor industry and the manufacture of light metals—should be shared by the two countries.

Why, he asked, should it not be feasible to erect a motor or aluminum factory on the mutual frontier, so that it would work partly in Belgium and partly in the Netherlands? Both countries would supply the technical equipment, and the products would be supplied to both.

Mutual Support

To make such a plan possible, he said, the Netherlands and Belgium should come to an economic agreement, and both countries should go into the question of what they could do to support each other in the economic struggle.

The Brussels daily, Het Laatste Nieuws, recently declared:

"For the rest, it is as it were the historical mission of the Low Countries by the sea that they neglect nothing which, in spite of everything, might bring about greater freedom of exchange and a better understanding between the peoples. If in the sphere of economics a new path is not struck then the political independence of the little states will, finally, become untenable. Consequently it is in their interest, and is a security for their independence that they should, with all their strength, set themselves against discord and war."

Charges of U. S. Jewish Plot Called Fantastic by Witness

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Felix M. McWhirter, Indianapolis banker, told the House un-American Investigating Committee today his only reason for inquiring whether Mrs. Cordell Hull had Jewish blood was to obtain information for himself.

The witness, who is treasurer of the Indiana Republican State Central Committee, was questioned concerning a letter he wrote to James E. Campbell of Owensboro, Ky., asking whether it was true that Mrs Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, was "part or full-blood Semite."

At the same time, he asked Mr. Campbell what he knew of the "Jewish connections" of Alfred M. Landon and William Allen White, Kansas editor.

"You just wanted it for your own information?" asked Chairman Dies (D) of Texas.

"Certainly," Mr. McWhirter replied.

"What prompted you to ask that?"

"I wanted to know."

"You think it has been publicized that Landon and White have Semitic connections?"

"I so testify."

"Fantastic Plot"

Questioned concerning the reports of an alleged Semitic plot to overthrow the Government which were sent to him and about 40 other persons by Mr. Campbell, Mr. McWhirter told the Committee he regarded Mr. Campbell's reports as "fantastic and so indicated."

Representative J. Parnell Thomas, (R) of New Jersey, then took up the question, bringing up testimony relating to Republican activities by himself and Mr. Campbell.

"A lot has been said here of the connection between anti-Semitism and the Republican Party; do you think the Republicans of your state would be opposed to Jewish people any more than Democrats or New Dealers?"

"Certainly the Republicans are not."

"After receiving this mail from Campbell and reading this testimony he gave and Gilbert gave, aren't you ashamed you ever had any contact with him?"

"No, I have no shame."

Pressed further as to the reason for inquiry concerning Mrs. Hull, Mr. McWhirter said:

"I think the hymn of hate has been sung in too many places in this country and too many people have been on the receiving end. I am just interested in knowing what is going on."

Made No Check

Mr. McWhirter testified he had made no effort to check the accuracy of Mr. Campbell's reports, which the Committee has said emanated from Dudley Pierpont Gilbert, New York socialite. The latter has testified that much of his information came from "George Rice," a waiter in the New York Harmonie Club.

Interspersed in the reports of Mr. Gilbert were predictions of important Governmental developments.

However, Rhea Whitley, Committee investigator, produced evidence to show that in a number of instances the predicted events already had taken place before the predictions were sent by Mr. Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert said the forecasts were given to him by the waiter beforehand. Mr. Whitley replied that he had been all over the correspondence and had failed to find a single instance in which Mr. Gilbert had reported a "prediction" in advance of its coming true.

After hearing Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Campbell, the Committee called John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, whom Mr. Campbell had written for a list of Party committeemen and women. The list was provided, but Mr. Hamilton said:

"I have no knowledge whatever of any activities of Mr. Campbell or any others who have been named before this Committee except what has been recently reported in the press."

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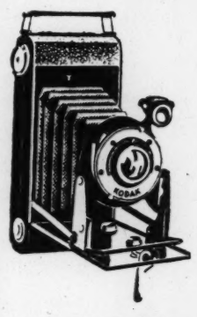
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Royal Couple to Greet Crowds At Train's Unscheduled Stops

OTTAWA, May 23 (CP)—King George VI will answer an alarm bell in his private car every time the royal train approaches a gathering of people waiting to see the King and Queen pass by.

On instructions of the King, it was learned that the engineer of the royal train will push a button in his locomotive cab every time he sights a crowd at an unscheduled stop. A buzzer will ring the royal car, 12 coaches behind the engine, and Their Majesties will step out onto the rear platform to acknowledge the greetings of their subjects. The train will be slowed down.

The King has also issued a royal command that when he stops at a hotel, ever for half an hour, arrangements must be made to permit himself and the Queen to appear on the hotel balcony if the hotel is so equipped.

Officers of the Government's Interdepartmental Committe in charge of the tour said that the King and Queen had taken a great interest in even the most minute details of the itinerary. "Their Majesties have done everything they possibly could to make our task the lighter," one official said.

Relief Group Invited

WINDSOR, Ontario, May 22 (AP)—Not all of the guests at a reception for King George and Queen Elizabeth when they visit Windsor June 6 will wear formal dress, for 200 relief recipients have been invited. Mayor David Croll said that they were chosen at random from the relief rolls and added: "Their Majesties are the sovereigns of the poor as well as rulers of the rich."

Toronto to Stay Beflagged

TORONTO, May 23 (CP)—Decorations placed on the Ontario Legislature buildings and the City Hall for the visit of the King and Queen to Toronto will remain in place while Their Majesties are in Canada. Toronto merchants have been asked to leave their business places decorated for the same period.

Detroit Police Enlisted

WINDSOR, Ontario, May 23 (CP)—For the first time in history, United States police will guard a reigning British Monarch and his Consort when the royal couple visit Windsor June 6. Windsor officials have accepted an offer of Detroit to supply some selected detectives to mingle in the huge crowds expected. Special details of police will be on duty at points of entry from Detroit to watch for suspicious characters.

12 Georges and Elizabeths

TORONTO, May 23 (CP)—Nine baby girls born while King George and Queen Elizabeth visited here yesterday were named Elizabeth and three boys were named George.

'Ways of the West'

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, May 23 (CP)—A sheaf of verses entitled "Ways of the West" printed by "Poets of the West" to commemorate the visit of the King and Queen to the Pacific coast, will be sent to Their Majesties and to President Roosevelt. Contributors include residents of Vancouver Island points, the British Columbia mainland and Seattle.

Poetic License Typified

OTTAWA (CP)—Yon can't believe all you read these days—even on a Supreme Coprt Building. The cornerstone of the majestic new building here which Queen Elizabeth laid on the twentieth day of May reads, in French and English: "This stone was laid by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth in the presence of His Majesty King George VI on the nineteenth day of May, A. D. MCMXXXIX." The cornerstone laying originally was scheduled for May 19 but the plans had to be changed because of the late arrival of the King and Queen on their voyage from England.

Border Trees Planted

GANANOQUE, Ontario, May 23 (CP)—More than 400 American and Canadian Boy Scouts participated in the planting of memorial trees along the international border in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands Bridge May 20. The ceremony was in honor of the anniversary of King George. It was one of many such international ceremonies of tribute to the King, now visiting Canada, along the border from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Chinese Join in Welcome

KINGSTON, Ontario, May 23 (CP)—Kingston's small Chinese colony joined in the noisy welcome to the King and Queen. Over one of the main streets a 20-foot sign reading: "Welcome to Their Majesties. Kingston Chinese. We are happy under British rule."

Fliers Spot Traffic Snarls

TORONTO, May 23 (CP)—A Royal Canadian Air Force plane flew over the city yesterday as an aid to police in spotting traffic snarls during the visit of the King and Queen. The plane was in radio communication with Police Headquarters.

No New Frontiers? U. S. Has 503,000,000 Uncharted Acres

WASHINGTON (AP)—The new official master map of the United States now shows 503,000,000 acres of public domain still unsurveyed after 150 years.

It may be many years, if ever, before government map makers finally can portray the outlines of a finished nation, officials said.

They estimated there were 127,000,000 uncharted acres in continental United States and 376,000,000 in Alaska.

The general land office, announcing the new map would be published June 1, said that natural phenomena had required many changes.

For instance, the new map adds Lake Bistineau to the public domain in Louisiana. The lake was formed by a log jam in the Red River. Other additions include changes in the course of the Missouri River near Bismarck, N. D., lakes created by earthquakes in the St. Francis River region near Jonesboro, Ark., and changes made by Lake Michigan in the shore line of Chicago.

One of Canada's Many Beauty Spots

Courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway

Lake Louise in Alberta

Set in the colorful background of the Victoria Glacier, the green-cloaked Rocky Mountains and a sky of azure blue.

Lake Louise a High Spot in Canadian Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks By M. Le Tour

Banff and Lake Louise, unlike many resorts, may be spoken of in the same breath — but look out when you see them that they don't take your breath completely away. In the first place they are outstanding scenic attractions in the Canadian Rockies and are within 40 miles of one another. In the second place they are served by the same railroad and every tourist who visits one usually visits the other. In fact all Canadian Pacific trains make stops at both resorts en route to the East or the West, so one rarely misses the opportunity of at least saying they have visited both Banff and Lake Louise.

Stopping at the station, of course, is not actually a visit to Banff or Lake Louise. In either case it is a good distance to the center of these resorts. At Banff a bus meets all trains and transports the tourists to the Banff Springs Hotel where one may center his activities. There are a variety of recreational advantages awaiting the traveler at Banff including golf at the Banff Springs Hotel and riding, hiking, or sightseeing.

Most tourists usually journey on to Lake Louise—that is if they are traveling West—by bus in order to take in more intimately the magnificent scenery that lies between these two resorts. A bus leaves Banff at least twice a day for Lake Louise with schedules so arranged that connections may be made with a C. P. R. train for Vancouver.

* * *

But nearly everyone stops a night or two at Lake Louise. The Chateau Lake Louise, owned and operated by Canadian Pacific, is located right on the shores of the Lake and commands a sweeping view of the surrounding mountain peaks. Mount Victoria lies straight ahead and pokes its glacier-covered nose to a height of 11,365 feet. All around the blue-enameled waters of Lake Louise are mountains—mountains to the left, mountains to the right. There's Little Beehive, 7,440 feet, Big Beehive, 5,680 feet, Fairview Mountain, 9,011 feet, Saddle Mountain, 7,993 feet, and Mount Lefroy, 11,230.

The Chateau provides powerful telescopes for tourists to view the lofty peaks close at hand. Oftentimes horseback riders and hikers, otherwise not visible with the naked eye, may be seen climbing over the vast network of trails that lead to the Plain of Six Glaciers, the Tea House, or Lake Agnes, far up the mountain side.

The visitor to Lake Louise, after a day or so of feasting upon the mountains and trying to think up a color that adequately describes the water in the lake, may take several good hikes or horseback rides over well-constructed trails. Horses may be rented nearby and if one wants to venture high into the mountains then it is advisable to obtain a guide. However, the walk to the Plain of Six Glaciers may be easily made on foot and without the services of a guide. The ascent is gradual, finally reaching a 7,000 foot level. Refreshments are available at the Tea House which faces Devils Thumb, a queer-shaped mountain of 8,066 feet. Here, too, one may see huge glaciers sliding down the mountain sides and every now and then a roar rents the air as huge slides of snow go thundering to the valley below.

* *

Rowboats may be rented and an exceptionally interesting view of the peaks may be obtained by taking a trip around the lake itself. The towering peaks seem to close in on you and almost threaten to topple over on your boat. Sometimes the moving clouds give them the appearance of swaying to and fro and, believe me one bends to his oars.

While the lake is excellent for rowing purposes don't try to go for a swim in its glacier waters. The water is so cold that no one, except perhaps a Brownie, would get in above the knees. However, the Chateau maintains a large swimming pool for all guests with the water tempered to a degree which makes pleasant swimming.

This summer Banff and Lake Louise expect a record tourist season due to the attractive rail rates which the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in cooperation with the American lines, is offering travelers. For as little as $95—from Boston to Boston—one may go to Banff and Lake Louise, stop for a reasonable length of time, and then journey on to Vancouver and Victoria before crossing into the United States at Seattle. This, of course, is by coach train, but those prefering to travel on the first-class trains may do so at a fare cost of $140 plus the flat lower berth Pullman rate of $46.

United Ireland Urged by O'Kelly

CHICAGO (AP)—Sean T. O'Kelly, Deputy Prime Minister of Eire, urged the first International Irish Congress to fight for a united Ireland.

"I do not hesitate to say here that if we could achieve the unity of Ireland by the method of force we would not flinch for one moment from that course," he said. "But Ireland wants peace."

"We as a Government will never make a final settlement with Great Britain except upon the basis of the reintegration of the national territory."

Mr. O'Kelly asserted Northern Ireland's successful fight against conscription by the British Government "dealt a resounding blow against the maintenance of partition (of Ireland) itself." Victory was achieved, he said, "because the resistance of a united nation on any vital issue whatever can bear away all obstacles."

Resolutions condemning Great Britain for its Irish policy were adopted. A banquet for Mr. O'Kelly was the final event of the convention, which was attended by more than 700 delegates from 38 states and Canada.

Lodge to Regain Old Minute Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Early return to Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, A. F. and A. M., of its original minute book covering the years 1773-1779, is seen in action by the committee on the Library of Congress in favorably reporting on a House joint resolution to this effect.

The Lodge has agreed to permit the librarian to make a photostatic copy of the minute book for use as reference material in the Library. The minute book disappeared from the Lodge some time during the War Between the States. How it came into the possession of the Library of Congress is not known. The book has been repaired and bound.

The Williamsburg Lodge also numbers among its possessions an old Bible which was used when the Grand Lodge of Virginia was formed in the Williamsburg Masonic Temple as well as an old Masonic chair used since before the Revolution.

'The Wind That Talks' That's Navajo for Radio

WINDOW ROCK, Ariz. (AP)—The Navajos have a word for radio—"wind that talks."

Inaugurated only recently, a short-wave broadcast goes out to the 26 receivers scattered over the vast reservation, and Indian traders reported that Navajos travel as far as 50 miles to listen to the Saturday programs.

Fat Purses Not Essential to Seeing Europe

Tour-a-bouts

In last Tuesday's Traveltalk column (May 16) M. Le Tour told about his friend Gulliver Jones who toured seven countries of Europe, including round-trip passage on a first-class liner, all for the sum of $500. While we still feel that Gulliver did a grand job of budgeting, there come to our desk many letters of less expensive tours to Europe. These trips don't take in as many countries as did Gulliver, but they do give some interesting European tours for a very small amount of money. So today's column will be devoted to two of these letters.

* * *

Mrs. Marion West Stoer of Philadelphia writes that for $780 (total expense for two, mind you) she and her husband spent 14 weeks abroad visiting four countries. The Red Star Line carried them both ways for $189 each, off-season rate. Tips on the boat, passport, visas, and money spent during the total 25 days on the water brought this part of the expense up to $413, leaving $367 for their budget in Europe. They spent 11 days in Paris, which included a hotel on the Left Bank, trips to Versailles and Fontainebleau, and a thorough combing of Paris, via the "Metro" and shanks' mare.

Nine days, she writes, were spent in Kensington. Then by bus they went to Cornwall, "where we struck a windfall; four weeks on a farm at a total of 30 shillings a week for room and board. Then passage was booked on the Royal Netherlands Line for Amsterdam. For $10 each we had a two-and-a-half day voyage (second class), with a large stateroom and excellent meals. (This trip included a day in Le Havre while the ship took on fuel.) The last lap of the trip included eight days in Holland and five days in Antwerp. When we landed in New York we had $20 left out of our original $800. We spent the savings of two years, but we have in exchange a whole treasure house of memories that we can never lose.

"Now we're saving up for a trip around the world. We think we can do it on $1,500—or less. Two imaginative people can travel as cheaply as one practical person. We know!"

* * *

Our next letter is from Miss Jewell Hall of Washington, D. C. Miss Hall writes: "I should like to relate briefly a review of my tour of Europe, though a somewhat limited one, on a $295 purse. This amount included round-trip boat fare, the United States tax of $5, visas, hotels, sightseeing, trains, taxis, meals, and all tips. I crossed on the S. S. Washington, third class, and found everything pleasant. My stateroom, which was occupied by two of us, was comfortably spacious and very clean, the food was excellent, and the service perfect.

"I toured Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, and London. At each place I stayed at modest hotels and had comfortable accommodations. I returned third class on the Normandie after less than three weeks away from home.

"Anyone who desires a taste of Europe sufficiently to travel third class . . . and do a little planning ahead, may do so for slightly more than the price of a good two-weeks vacation in America."

Leisure Time Output Shown by Hobbyists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The question of how to spend leisure time is being answered at the American Hobby Federation's fourth annual exhibit, currently attracting visitors in Philadelphia.

Among the highlights of the 60 exhibits is a collection of original color plates and stamps made by Gustave Von Gross to illustrate the history of his native Switzerland.

Also outstanding is a model 20-room house, constructed of match sticks and egg crates by a 10-year-old boy.

The exhibits range from costly Wedgwood pieces and antique doll costumes to modern pencil mosaics and match-stick models.

Church Installs Spellman

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—The Roman Catholic Church installed the Most Rev. Francis Joseph Spellman today as the sixth Archbishop of New York.

Arizona to Promote Mining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona's new Division of Mineral Resources, designed to aid miners very much as the Agricultural Extension Service aids farmers, is now swinging into operation. The division will not only hope to enable small operators to work mines more efficiently, but to attract new capital to Arizona.

The Legislature appropriated $30,000 for the Division's expenses through each of the next two fiscal years. Mining men feel that this is modest provision for encouragement of an industry which produces $58,000,000 annually.

J. S. Coupal, nationally known mining engineer, has been appointed director of the Division. For the last year he has served as field secretary of the Arizona Small Mine Operators Association.

As district engineers Director Coupal chose four Arizona experts almost as well known as himself. Carl G. Barth, Jr., will be stationed as Prescott to cover Yavapai and Maricopa Counties; Miles M. Carpenter at Tucson to cover Pima, Cochise and Santa Cruz; Elgin B. Holt at Kingman to cover Mohave and Yuma; Newton Walcott at Globe to cover Gila, Pinal, Graham and Greenlee.

From May 15 to June 1 the district engineers will attend a "school" at Phoenix intended to acquaint them thoroughly with their duties and to enable them to agree with their director on a general plan of procedure. At the same time Mr. Holt is carrying on a detailed study of conflicting laws governing mineral entry on public domain, State land, school land, grants, National Forests, National Parks and Monuments, and withdrawn areas.

The Division is sponsored by the Small Mine Operators' Association, which describes its objectives in these words:

"Co-operation with the State Land Department for development of mines on State lands; co-operation with the Corporation Commission in 'blue sky' problems; finding metals and minerals for those who desire to buy; seeking markets for those having mineral products to sell; maintaining lists and descriptions of mining properties available; advertising mineral resources and opportunities; making studies of economic problems affecting the small mine operator; making resources surveys for the purpose of showing outside capital what Arizona has to offer."

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A No-Regimentation Board Settles Labor Difficulties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio—A stitch-in-time policy of settling labor disputes by public mediation before they reach the stage of costly strikes has brought Toledo into national notice during the last few years.

Toledo's Industrial Peace Board is now a well-established agency of municipal Government, and a number of cities have set up similar boards on this City's pattern.

The plan is simple. Three groups of citizens are appointed to an 18-man board by the Mayor, one representing employers, one speaking for labor, a third for the public. Affairs of the board are in the hands of a director, the only member receiving a salary. He gets his pay from the City as any other official.

It Isn't Compulsory

When disputes arise in an industry, the director offers the services of the board as a mediating agency. Nobody has to accept them; the two parties can continue to fight things out on old lines if they prefer. But over 200 such disputes have been brought to the board voluntarily since it started to function, and about 80 per cent were successfully mediated, according to the director.

These settlements, too, are voluntary. Members of the board hearing the complaints, usually a small subcommittee of the group, investigate the facts as thoroughly as they can and make recommendations to the best of their ability. There is no effort to make and enforce decisions. But in about 175 cases, involving more than 33,000 workers, the board's recommendations ended the disputes. In about two-thirds of these cases, settlement was reached without strikes.

Edmund Ruffin, an experienced labor reporter of the Toledo Blade who was made director of the board when the City took it over, has come to hold a unique position in the city.

"Why don't you take it to Ed and see what he can do," is the usual advice now when some employer tells of his labor troubles, or a trade union leader complains of the deal his men are getting from their boss. So says A. J. Horn, secretary of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce, who is an enthusiastic supporter of the labor peace plan.

Impartiality Developed

Both labor leaders and employers on the board have developed impartial attitudes, Mr. Horn believes.

"You'll hear one employer member say to another, 'Jim, you're all wet,'" he said. "And one labor member will hop on another and disagree with him. First names are the rule. This informal atmosphere has helped to get things done."

The plan was evolved in the summer of 1935 by Edward F. McGrady when, as Assistant Secretary of Labor, he was called to Toledo to arbitrate the serious labor conflicts of that period. Mr. McGrady had been thinking about such a plan for a good while, and he decided Toledo was the right kind of soil in which to try it out. He proceeded to "sell" the plan to the City.

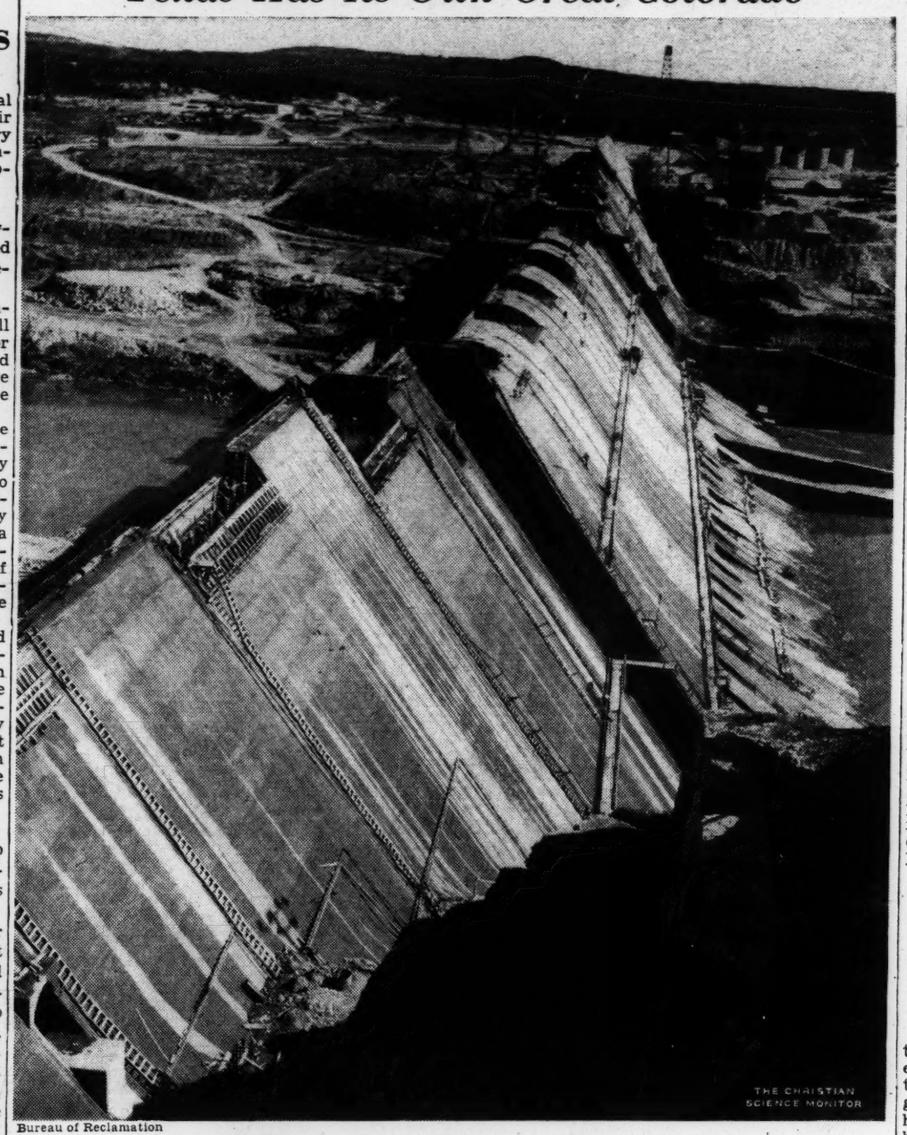
During its first months the United States Department of Labor furnished the board a director, but in March, 1936, McGrady asked the City to take over. It did, the council voting funds sufficient to pay the director's salary and his modest office expenses. That is all the cash it takes—$6,667 a year—and the City thinks it is getting its money's worth.

Example to World

One thing that makes Toledo realize that its peace board is effective is the notice it attracts from the outside world.

Sheboygan, Wis., was so eager to get the exact details when it decided to set up a similar board that it arranged to have three Toledoans come and explain it. So off like missionaries went Mr. Ruffin, the director; Oliver E. Myers, secretary of the Toledo Building Trades Council, a trade union member; and Mr. Horn of the Chamber of Commerce. And they saw to it that Sheboygan got the original model.

Texas Has Its Own Great Colorado



Bureau of Reclamation

It Takes a Strong Barrier to Control It

Marshall Ford dam is being built on the Texas Colorado by the United States Bureau of Reclamation. The picture shows the downstream face of the 190-foot structure. The river, now being harnessed to reduce floods and provide water storage, is the second largest in the Lone Star State. It is 650 miles long and is navigable as far as Austin, except in time of low water.

Check-Off Check In Wisconsin Put Into Operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—A check on the check-off system, an agreement by which an employer collects the union dues for the union, is operating in Wisconsin under the new labor law recently signed by Gov. Julius P. Heil.

The most important use of the check-off falls in other states where the Mine Workers' Union led by John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is strong. The automatic collection of union dues is credited with an important part in maintaining the membership of the United Mine Workers as the largest of all American labor unions.

If this Union had to do its own collecting of dues from 450,000 odd miners scattered through coal fields across the Continent, according to common talk in the labor circles the U. M. W. would have neither the membership nor the income that it has today.

The new law in this State does not abolish the check-off but modifies it by requiring that the deduction of dues from pay checks must be consented to by individual employees.

Besides the restriction that 75 per cent of all workers in a unit is necessary before a "closed shop" can be set up, other features of the law include:

Labor organizers or employees are forbidden to coerce other workers to join a union.

An employer only can bargain with a majority of his employees in a bargaining unit.

Union representatives must make an annual financial statement to the members of a union.

Labor leaders have denounced this and another labor law passed earlier in the session. They maintain the legislation will set organized labor back 20 years. Some, however, assert it may not have so bad an effect, inasmuch as the National Labor Relations Act will apply in most cases in this State. Wherever possible they will seek the national jurisdiction.

Britain Enlists Idle Acres As Allies in Defense Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 23—Important steps have been taken in bringing back into cultivation thousands of idle acres in Britain

Farmers who plow up poor or worn out grasslands before the end of October, 1939, will receive a Government subsidy of £2 an acre, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Minister of Agriculture, told Parliament recently. The scheme is part of the national defense measures.

Sir Reginald has just taken the promised new deal for British farmers a stage further with an announcement of subsidies estimated at about £7,000,000 in a full year for sheep, barley, and oats. This scheme of price insurance is especially welcome now as it gives farmers a clue to the best use they can make of acres which the Minister is urging them to bring back to cultivation.

Sir Reginald in his earlier speech to Commons, gave a conservative estimate that 250,000 acres would be brought back to full fertility under the plowing-up scheme. But there has been such a big response already that estimates of other experts are now nearer the 500,000 mark for the present year.

The limit to the amount of grassland which might come under the scheme is fixed only in that Britain's total area of permanent grass and rough grazing is about 20,000,000 acres. It is thought that some 2,000,000 might be beneficially plowed up. Even then the arable acreage would still be 500,000 short of that in 1914.

Control of Feeding Stuffs

The Minister of Agriculture also outlined in the House of Commons the Government's plans for increasing food production in the event of war. He revealed that reserves of fertilizers have been secured and arrangements made for controlling feeding stuffs, tractors, implements, and other farm necessaries. There is also a reserve of tractors and implements.

Labor is to be controlled and a scheme has been worked out for intensive training of a reserve of farm hands. The Government does not at present intend putting such emergency plans into operation in peacetime. But voluntary organizations are training women to take a place on the land if they are required.

Farmers hoped their young laborers might be exempted from conscription in view of the Government's speed-up of farming. But except that arrangements are to be made for training them at the least inconvenient times for farmers, there is to be no general exemption. Between 10,000 and 15,000 will be affected in England and Wales.

The Government has revealed its policy as "The best preparation for an emergency is to bring the land into a greater state of fertility." The plowing-up plan is an extension of a new scheme already in operation of giving subsidies for reviving stale land with lime and slag.

Price Insurance Explored

The £2 an acre has been welcomed by farmers generally as a good short term measure. But a long term policy is demanded. The Government is known to be investigating the whole question of a "New Deal" for agriculture with some form of price insurance as a key remedy. But agriculturists claim that delay in announcing policy is leaving farmers in the dark at a critical time and limiting the success of such expansion plans as the plowing-up scheme.

Fertility cannot be locked up for a rainy day, it is pointed out. Farmers want some guidance on what they are to do with the land; what crops they can profitably and most usefully grow. Large areas of potentially valuable land will be untouched by the present subsidy, it is claimed, because drainage, buildings and stock are needed just as much as plowing.

The plowing-up subsidy has been approved outside farming circles, too, as a sign that the Government is aware of the importance of home food production in war. It is also welcomed by the man in the street who takes the trouble to look a little closely into the countryside he visits most week ends.

The British farming industry is in need of some such encouragement as the plowing-up subsidy. Some of the worst years in its history have just been passed through. Present unsettled times makes planning ahead extremely difficult. Financially, 1938 was the blackest year for farmers since 1932, according to a survey just published of more than 200 farms on the rich soils of the eastern counties.

Savings at High Mark

(Continued from Page 1)

lars, piled up in glutted banks, are clamoring for investment at a time when earlier evidence purports to show established industry needs it less and less, since population increase is dropping, the tempo of industrial advance is slowing, and big business is financing itself through earnings and depreciation allowances.

These two developments in modern American economy converge on the third point, also presented to the committee by earlier witnesses: When savings are taken out of the industrial stream and not reinvested but allowed to lie "stagnant" they mean chronic unemployment. Capital has to be kept in motion to keep the economic body vigorous and active. A further corrolary in the same New Deal logic now being presented step by step to the committee, is that the Government must step in with continued "pumping" in Federal construction and similar expenditures, to replace the diminishing opportunities of private investment. This is the "inexorable sequel" to the earlier steps of economic logic, as New Dealers see it.

Light on Savings Habit

Other parts of Dr. Davenport's testimony were:

1. In good times individuals save between three and five billions each year.

2. Except for the year 1928, the savings accumulated in 1937 totalled the largest amount ever saved in any one year.

3. Savings that cannot be invested are sterile and very similar in their effect to the actual hoarding of cash.

4. Savings money is concentrated in the East: One-third of the traceable amount in New York; two-thirds in five large industrial States—New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut.

5. With millions of savers and billions of capital now involved, Government support in times of crisis like 1930 is practically automatic.

Earlier testimony before the committee urged that the United States must pass over from a "savings economy" to a "spending economy" to redress the unbalanced situation which now makes banks bulge with idle money while relief rolls sag with idle men.

The Government must intervene to see that more money is spent, according to this theory, which New Dealers are developing before the committee: Either by Federal encouragement to private initiative, or by continued, permanent Federal spending, financed by taxes imposed on the "savers."

Fun and Progress

In learning to handle a bow and arrow, the camper gains a lesson in poise and accuracy. That's the way it is with all activities at summer camps. Fun goes hand in hand with progress.

Selected camps are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays. Write to the camp directors for catalogs.

Closed Shop Miners Claim New Gains In Harlan County

HARLAN, Ky., May 23 (AP)—Breaks in the ranks of the Harlan Coal Operators' Association, the major operating group in the soft coal fields holding out against "union shop" contracts with the United Mine Workers (C. I. O.) were indicated today.

George S. Ward, Secretary of the Association, said he was notified by union leaders that joint conferences had been abandoned temporarily, while the U. M. W. worked on individual contracts with member coal companies. Forty-two mines are represented by the group.

Mr. Ward said the union representatives told him he would be notified if further meetings between the association and union would be necessary.

William Turnblazer, district president of the union, today claimed 5,625 of the 13,904 miners of troop-patrolled Harlan County were covered by U. M. W. contracts.

He said members of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association, still resisting the "union shop" clause, employ only 5,000 of the remaining miners.

The Harlan-Wallins Coal Corporation at Verda became yesterday the first of the troop-guarded mines to sign a union shop contract, and was quickly followed by its subsidiary, the Darby Coal Company at Lejunior. Three others had contracted earlier.

Special U. S. Assistant Attorney General Brien McMahon prepared to leave Harlan today because "the situation seems peaceful and I cannot see at this time where the civil liberties of anyone are being violated."

Kentucky's Industrial Relations Commissioner, William C. Burrow, also withdrew from the Harlan scene, telegraphing his resignation to Gov. A. B. Chandler, because "unalterably opposed to the presence of troops in Harlan County."

Times Editorial Hints Changes In British Cabinet

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Hints of Cabinet changes were made in a 1,500-word editorial published by The Times, of London, which has attracted much attention today.

Among other things, the editorial said, "What is really needed is greater imagination and more frequent experiments in trying out all possibilities" for Cabinet membership.

Captioned "Tired Ministers," the editorial took its theme from the restored health of Viscount Runciman, who acted as Britain's "unofficial mediator" during the dispute of the former Czecho-Slovak Republic with its Sudeten German minority. Lord Runciman has just returned from a vacation voyage to Canada.

The Times dealt at length with the value of the services of Viscount Halifax and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, and continued:

"The truth is that several members of the Government know in their hearts they would be all the more efficient for such rest (as Lord Runciman had) at the present moment. . . . Whatever may be thought about Chamberlain and Halifax it is a patent fact that not every tired minister is indispensable."

Detroit Strike Causes Layoffs

DETROIT, May 23 (AP)—Approximately 65,000 automobile workers were thrown into idleness today as a strike in seven plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Company caused widespread layoffs in the highly integrated motor industry.

Chrysler Corporation announced that it would shut down 10 plants in Detroit, Newcastle, Ind., and Kokomo, Ind., and would be unable to operate any of its units here except Dodge Truck.

The spread of idleness resulted from the cutting off of automobile bodies which the Briggs Company supplies to a large part of the motorcar industry.

Only 15,000 men were directly affected by the Briggs strike, which was called Monday by the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union. The Chrysler shutdown, however, affected about 43,000 in Detroit and 3,400 in Indiana. In addition the Lincoln division of the Ford Motor Company which employs 5,000 curtailed operations. James F. Dewey, Federal labor conciliator, arrived here today and made immediate arrangements for attempting a settlement.

The strike began at 9 a. m. Monday. Picketing was established at the seven Briggs plants. The walkout was generally quiet, although two men were stabbed in a scuffle at one plant.

The Briggs management reiterated its willingness to submit the union grievance list to an arbitrator. The union submitted its grievance list to the management recently when conferences were started in connection with the drafting of a new agreement to replace one which ended May 16.

A union demand for a so-called "union shop" complicated the situation. This is a modification of the closed shop idea and if included in the new agreement would require all Briggs employees to join the C. I. O.-U. A. W.

Pendergast Still Poll Power?

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 23 (AP)—Prison will not keep Tom Pendergast, long-time head of Kansas City's tottering Democratic organization, from the 1940 elections.

Mr. Pendergast goes to Leavenworth, Kan., Federal prison May 29 to begin a 15-month sentence for evading income taxes. On good behavior, he'll be out in a year, in time to prepare for the August primaries and the November election. He becomes eligible to apply for parole in five months.

Missouri will elect a successor to Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, outspoken critic of Mr. Pendergast; a United States Senator for the post held by Boss-backed Harry S. Truman, 13 Congressmen, and a full slate of State officials. Missouri Governors may not succeed themselves.

Governor Stark was elected with Pendergast support but quickly turned on his sponsor after he heard rumors of a pay-off in the $9,500,000 fire insurance rate compromise. That pay-off, placed at $440,000 by United States District Attorney Maurice Milligan, became the springboard from which the Government plunged into the Pendergast prosecution.

Senator Truman has said he will ask re-election. When Mr. Pendergast was indicted last month he commented, "I will not desert a sinking ship."

What part the "Boss" may play in the 1940 elections is problematical. In the past he has elected Governors, State Supreme Court justices, Congressmen, and United States Senators. He has held virtual control of the Legislature.

There appears to be little doubt his organization will attempt to carry on, at least in Kansas City and Jackson County.

His nephew, Jim—son of brother Jim, from whom Mr. Pendergast inherited the nucleus he developed into a powerful machine—has been trained for years to take over. When Boss Tom was in New York in 1936, it was nephew Jim who guided the Democrats to sweeping victories not only here but throughout most of Missouri.

That sweep led to the Government's sensational vote fraud purge here in which 256 election officials were prosecuted without a single acquittal.

Nephew Jim sat at Boss Tom's left in court. Frequently they conferred.

Judge Otis granted Mr. Pendergast probation on a three-year term assessed on the second count of the indictment on condition he pay the $430,000 he owes.

However, Judge Otis said, if Mr. Pendergast could prove he did not have that much on the day he was indicted, probation would not be denied.

Friends of Mr. Pendergast said they doubted he could have paid that much then or now—let alone the taxes, interest, and penalties on the income for other years on which Mr. Milligan said he evaded payment.

If this is true, Mr. Pendergast will come out of prison bankrupt.

Much of Mr. Pendergast's money went to horse race bookmakers.

Mr. Pendergast also faces action to collect back State income taxes.

High Court Rules In Finance Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 23—Reasonable inquiry regarding the bootleg risk is placed on automobile finance companies, but not as extensive investigation as the Federal Government sought in a campaign against bootleggers, the United States Supreme Court has ruled. The court divided four to three.

The Treasury charged that "straw purchasers" were acquiring automobiles for the benefit of bootleggers and sought to seize the cars, insisting that financing companies were required by the law authorizing seizure to delve thoroughly into the buyers. The Court did not confirm the claim for so great a measure of responsibility.

The Supreme Court has agreed to review a decision that the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company of Chicago is subject to provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Gold Bullion by Air

CROYDON, England (AP)—Gold bullion, which was formerly shipped by ocean under guard, is now being flown from Belgium to Britain.

League and Axis

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany will lead and Italy perforce follow.

In this connection reports from Italy have for some time spoken of the presence of large numbers of German Staff officers and even of German Secret Police agents. What Italians think of this is seen in a phrase now current in Northern Italy about the "good old days when Mussolini ruled."

Some Doubt on Permanence

Sentiments such as these make some observers doubtful whether the new arrangement will last the full 10 years provided for in the final article of the treaty. Cynics further point out that the record of the Axis powers for treaty observance is not one which can inspire either of them with much confidence of the durability of the present instrument. At the same time it has to be admitted that other persons observe that Reichsführer Hitler has proclaimed himself heir to the Holy Roman Empire which at one time held sway over a considerable part of Italy, and they ask whether the whole of Italy this time may not become first economically dependent on the Reich, and then "co-ordinated" with the Reich like some bigger Czecho-Slovakia.

Two Ethiopian Adventures

Another group recalls the experience of an earlier Italian Premier, Francesco Crispi, who, like the Duce, had an Ethiopian adventure — which terminated at Adowa—and who fell from power after leading his country in the role of a "brilliant second" to Bismarck.

Meanwhile, the far-reaching nature of the Berlin treaty, coupled with views expressed in last week's House of Commons debate, has naturally enhanced the determination of British and French negotiators to do their utmost to reach an agreement with the Russians.

Contrary to reports current recently, little progress so far has been made here. The Russians today deny that they have received any fresh proposals, either from the British or the French. It is also pointed out that Ivan Maisky, being merely an Ambassador and not a Foreign Minister, could only accept something which conceded Russian demands to the full.

Anything short of this he would have to transmit to Moscow. General expectation, therefore, is that the next move will be made in London after Wednesday's Cabinet meeting.

Danzig Officer to Return

GENEVA, May 23 (AP)—League of Nations officials announced after a meeting of the committee charged with supervising affairs of Danzig today that it has been decided to send the League High Commissioner, Prof. Charles J. Burckhardt back to the Free City. They said he would be instructed to make a report on the Danzig situation. The committee includes France, Britain, and Sweden.

Dr. Burckhardt, a Swiss, has been absent from his post at Danzig and in Geneva since March 19. He has the power, on paper, to call for Polish troops to aid in keeping order in Danzig when he considers it necessary. Poles were said to want him back in Danzig, where he could make such a request in case of trouble.

Practice of Bible Lessons Urged at Fair as Day's Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—The New York World's Fair swung into its fourth week today highlighting peace efforts and initiation of Foreign Trade Week, designated by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to be in effect from May 21 to May 27.

International righteousness must be arrived at through reliance on Scriptural truths and through organized religion, spokesmen for various religious faiths declared at a meeting observing World Peace Sunday in the Temple of Relgion.

"Insensate greed, cruel selfishness, and untutored nationalism still make a mockery of our prayer," the Rev. Dr. Joseph Sizoo of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Manhattan (Reformed Church in America) held. "Ugly nationalism, devastating racial hate, and undisciplined patriotism still make the world suffer.

"One cannot help but feel that organized religion has been too much concerned with the machinery of peace and not enough with the moods of peace," he said.

"When this world heeds again the cry of a long ago Prophet, 'Come let us reason together' and leads men to the better way of good will and understanding, then, indeed, may peace come."

Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, in a telegram to George McAneny, one of the prime movers of the Fair, declared that all persons must co-operate with the churches in helping to bring about a spiritual revival vitally necessary to any program for the furtherance of the ideals of humanity, justice, and fair dealing among mankind.

Meanwhile, Foreign Trade Week got under way in New York State following an address by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, at ceremonies dedicating the World Trade Center at the Fair.

"In truth, national independence in so far as national economic needs are concerned is a myth," Mr. Sayre declared. "It is true that access to foreign markets can be made secure only in a world organized on a basis of law, and, unfortunately, that time has not come yet. In the meantime, however, we can build for peace by reducing excessive trade barriers.

"If we are to have peace, we must recognize the interdependence of the modern world, as well as other facts of present-day life. Trade barriers such as have been built up since the War are in irreconcilable conflict with the modern industrial life of the world."

Cuba formally opened its pavilion at the Fair, and Dr. Pedro Martinez Fraga, Cuban Ambassador to this country, said that while it was impossible to improve the friendly and happy relations between the United States and Cuba both nations should seek to preserve and strengthen economic ties.

The American Continent's 21 nations are linked together as the bulwark of democracy in the world, Senator Rodolfo Michels, Commissioner General of Chile to the World's Fair, declared at official dedication of the Chilean pavilion. The ceremonies were broadcast by short wave to South America.

The Dominican Republic also opened its pavilion at the Fair announcing at the same time an annual peace prize of $50,000, rivaling in amount the world-famed Nobel prize. Don Andres Pastoriza, Dominican Minister to Washington, officiated.

As the new Yankee Clipper zoomed overhead, opening the first regular trans-Atlantic air service, the World's Fair entered upon its observance of Aviation Day here, when 1,000 persons gathered at the Aviation Building for dedication.

American Singers Lauded By Maestro at Music Fête

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 22—After naming Los Angeles, Calif., for its twenty-second biennial convention, the National Federation of Music Clubs today heard Boris Goldovsky, Director of the Opera Department of the Cleveland (Ohio) Institute of Music, praise American operatic talent and English as better suited for Grand Opera than any European languages—"particularly German."

"American opera is one-sided simply because American audiences persist in believing that native talent is inferior," Mr. Goldovsky declared, adding that Americans have a "national inferiority complex" in so far as music is concerned and are "sold on the idea that American singers are not of grand opera caliber, when, actually, the present and rising generation of American singers are the best in the world."

The convention delegates are teaching music lovers what a transient concert audience means at the afternoon programs. The delegates arrive when they please, leave when they please and stay as long as they please. Some sit through the first vocal number and then go to other entertainment. Others come late and leave early.

Moreover the conductors will find no cue for the proper regalia when waving batons. Visiting conductors parade to the podium dressed in everything from strictly formal morning attire to sports clothes, and directing fingers may be without rings, or laden with amethysts and precious stones. Choruses may be garbed in white, Cassocks and surplices or a combination of colors.

Nobody seems to care. At times the ball-room where the concerts are presented daily is packed to capacity; at other times there are many vacant seats. At the doors, to keep the audience from creating too much distraction, young women hold aloft signs asking, "quiet, please."

On a London Roof a Call to Travel

© Fox

Galleon Anchored High Sees Sunlight Once Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Set on a roof top high above London's Ludgate Circus, this Old World galleon is an effective mascot for a travel agency.

In the offices tours are arranged to all parts of the world by the most up-to-date methods of transport, while above the bustle of modern voyaging, this model ship is a reminder of the days when voyages were usually undertaken only when strictly necessary; when it took months to reach the desired haven, and untold risks were encountered on the way. Today trips to the farthest points of the compass are but pleasurable adventures.

During the years that this copper galleon has mounted guard above London, time and weather have dulled the gleam from its wind-filled sails. But spring cleaning has now removed the grime of 14 years in time for the galleon to reflect the summer sunlight.

Deficit Prosperity Declared To Lead to Economic Tricks

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—Calling the Administration's continued deficit spending "utterly dangerous and completely immoral," Senator Taft, (R) of Ohio, declared it could lead only to "bankruptcy, inflation, and the end of the American way of life as we have known it." In an address prepared for the radio (NBC) he said:

"No Government has maintained a continued deficit without finally repudiating its debts." He spoke on a program arranged as part of the Republican National Committee's National Debt Week, intended to call attention of the people to the Government's fiscal position.

The Committee set up a display in the shopping district, which has a red light flashing every four seconds for the $1,000 the Government spends in that time, and a green light every seven seconds for the $1,000 taken in. A model of the Empire State Building is used, with a sign that says 940 such structures could be built with the money the Government has spent since March 4, 1933. Across the display is a sign reading "See Who Pays." At each end of it are mirrors.

Senator Taft said the Administration had adopted "one of the most dangerous fallacies ever adopted by any Government—the fallacy that prosperity can be restored by increased Government spending and deficits. Any nation which comes to believe in this theory is bound to give up working and turn to economic tricks for a living."

He said he and Senator Byrd (D) of Virginia and Senator Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, also economy advocates, had been mistakenly criticized on the ground that they consented to farm parity payments which were voted by the Senate without a record roll call.

"We opposed the parity payments," he continued. "I voted against them in committee and went publicly on record against them. But as a matter of fact, I am convinced that a vote against the parity payments would not have antagonized the farmers of the United States. They, more than anyone else, are opposed to wild Government spending."

Army's New Chief of Staff Set Stage for U. S. Attack in War

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—An officer who set the stage for the biggest American attack of the World War will watch over the army's emerging policy of "hemisphere defense."

Brig. Gen. George P. Marshall, schooled in the army outfit that showed Europeans how Americans could fight, steps up to head the army at a time when the defense of all the Americas is a crucial question at general headquarters.

His interest in the nations to the south was emphasized when he left Washngtion, soon after his appointment, for a social visit to Brazil.

What steps the United States may take to modernize the Monroe Doctrine are not known, but observers believe the question will be a major problem for General Marshall's four-year term. In addition, he will direct the great re-armament program.

In the army's top job—Chief of Staff—General Marshall follows two other veterans of the famous First Division of the American Expeditionary Force — Gen. Charles P. Summerall and Gen. John L. Hines.

General Marshall won honor in the crucial task of moving thousands of men and tons of munitions into position for the Meuse-Argonne attack of the World War.

He moved 820,000 men in 14 days, suddenly concentrating American power opposite the German lines between the Meuse River and the Argonne Forest. While 600,000 men and 93,032 animals were "going in," another 220,000 men were moving out of the sector. At the same time, trains and lorries were bringing up shells to feed 3,980 guns.

Army men say now there was never a time, since his days as a young Lieutenant in the Philippines, when George Marshall was not considered a comer for the post of Chief of Staff. As he rose in rank, General after General put him down as an able tactician and an outstanding officer.

To some young officers he represents an emerging new type of army commander. He is neither martinet nor showman. A lank, freckled infantryman, he does not shout or swear in giving orders. He thinks quickly, speaks quietly and gets obedience.

Although he has worked hard on the drive for new airplanes and a strengthened air corps, General Marshall admits an enthusiasm for "the ground army."

When he left General Pershing in 1924, General Marshall stepped into a job of diplomacy as head of the Fifteenth Infantry at Tientsin, China. Through a difficult three years of Chinese history he kept the respect of fighting factions within the nation as well as the respect of Americans and others in the International Settlement.

He returned to America as a military instructor, and became scholastic chief of the infantry school at Fort Benning, Ga. An authority on the Civil War, he has made a careful on-the-ground study of each battlefield.

General Marshall is not a graduate of the army academy at West Point. But at Virginia Military Institute, where his fellow cadets called him "Pug," he was commander of the student corps, left tackle on the football team and vice-president of the final ball.

Since his graduation in 1901 he has served at army posts in Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, California, Georgia, South Carolina, Illinois, and Washington, where he commanded Vancouver barracks.

His social life revolves around a charming wife and three grown step-children. Family picnics are a favorite diversion.

Wisconsin Moves Toward Economy Under Heil Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—While President Roosevelt is effecting reorganization measures in the Federal Government, Wisconsin's Republican Administration is reorganizing the State Government with "centralization of responsibility" the theme.

Gov. Julius P. Heil has signed bills reorganizing the Department of Agriculture and Markets, creating a new and separate Department of Securities, and has named the new State Employment Relations Board to function under revised labor legislation passed this year.

Two years ago under the Progressive Administration of Gov. Philip F. La Follette, Wisconsin experienced a series of major State governmental reorganization orders.

La Follette reorganization plans, however, had not taken effect completely. The Republican-Democratic Legislature stopped the La Follette plans and, instead, instituted those of its own.

The Heil program provides for reduction to a single man the directorships of the present Tax Commission, Public Service Commission, and Highway Commission. It calls for consolidation under single departments of all motor vehicle, public welfare, promotional, and educational functions, and co-ordination through a Bureau of Departmental Research and an administrative Board of Review.

The Departmental Research Bureau, a new State governmental agency favored by Governor Heil, is investigating various State activities. For example, it is inquiring into traveling expenses of State officials. Governor Heil has announced the Bureau will check up on the University of Wisconsin and other State institutions.

The Governor's opponents have criticized the centralization program on the grounds that one man cannot always do the work of three and that one man may be unable to do the judicial type of work now performed by the three men of the present Public Service Commission, for example.

Proponents of the program answer, that one-man commissions and bureaus often act more efficiently, more quickly, and at a saving to the taxpayers.

North Wales Coast Holiday Camp Covers 58 Acres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, Wales—Rapid progress is being made with the construction of Britain's newest holiday camp at Prestatyn, on the North Wales coast.

Behind this big scheme is the London Midland and Scottish Railroad which is making its first excursion into the holiday camp business.

Occupying a site of 58 seaside acres the camp is to have accommodation for 1,700 people in nearly 900 chalets of three different types. The chalets are to be so equipped that they will be suitable for single persons, married couples and family parties. Out-of-door sports will include a "warmed" swimming pool, hard tennis courts, bowling greens, putting and croquet.

Road Tolls Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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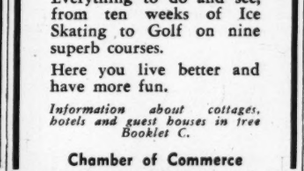

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The Home Forum

Whiffit Browbeats A Theory

WHILE STATESMEN are busy resolving the knotty problems of world amity, there are lesser men dealing stubbornly with those homely puzzles which plague us all. Of such heroic stuff is my friend, Mr. Peter Whiffit.

Not that I would wish to place Whiffit in too modest a niche; especially since he has become assistant to one of the sub-editors of the Tides, and writes with such authority on the book page of that worthy organ.

Nevertheless, Whiffit cannot be said to rank with those great ones who mold the destiny of nations, and certainly no museum has ever begged to enshrine his umbrella. It is enough to say that I have been long impressed with Whiffit, and just yesterday I discovered another of his worthy qualities when I went round to his house to return a book.

* * *

The Whiffitian residence faces a half-moon of park: a modest park and a modest residence, the latter somewhat in need of paint.

The elderly housekeeper, Mrs. Bunn, admitted me, and assisted me out of my topcoat to the accompaniment of a stream of lamentation about her employer. And, although I am anxious to get on to Whiffit and his affairs, common justice compels me to explain that this protest on the part of Mrs. Bunn is a sure sign both of confidence in me and devotion to her master.

Upon early acquaintance, she used to utter dire predictions about the weather. After some months on that subject, she shifted to the question of my well-being. And, when I seemed to stand up stoutly under that, she suddenly began to trust me and to speak her mind.

A sample of Mrs. Bunn speaking her mind runs something like this: "Do you think I could get him to eat his lunch? No, sir! He just poked at my best pudding and then went right back to that book he was reading. What does he need a housekeeper for, anyway? I can't dust; I can't move a stick of furniture in that study of his—"

* * *

Somewhere in the middle of this flow, she flung open the door to the study and I entered. I can appreciate Mrs. Bunn's position and yet I admit that I like that study of Whiffit's. It is so utterly untrammeled by any pretense of housekeeping. Things are put down, and there they remain, for months, for years, possibly forever. In time this method may not leave any place to put anything down, but happily that crisis has not as yet reared its ugly head.

Aside from a few pieces of sturdy furniture, the room is largely taken up with books, past victims of the Whiffitian thrust and parry; but there are also a lot of magazines and stacks of newspapers in odd corners.

When I entered, Whiffit seemed involved with a proof sheet and a colored pencil, so I exchanged a few pleasantries with the cat, Euripedes.

This cat, which displays no sign of the spacious tragic urge of its illustrious forebear, except of preference for reclining on the London Times, had chosen a sunny window for the completion of its afternoon toilet.

* * *

At last, with a final mutter and a last flourish of the pencil, Whiffit completed the proof and clapped it in a folder.

"One of the editors took exception to that review I did on the Polish corridor," he explained. "I had to revise most of it. A nuisance."

I nodded sympathetically, which was what he wanted, and pulled Euripedes' ear gently.

"I hope you are not full of some scheme," Whiffit continued. "I can't go anywhere until I get through those papers." He waved a hand at a formidable stack in a corner.

"But—" I began.

"It's Bunn," he explained bitterly. "She insists that she hasn't a bit of newspaper to wrap the fish in. If I don't give her some, she is apt to come right in here and help herself." He brooded darkly on such a possibility.

"What—?" I said.

Whiffit fixed me with a stern eye and waggled a carbon stained forefinger at me.

"Don't you always find the best stories in the paper you are using to wrap your golf clubs in or stuffing in the furnace?" he demanded.

"How—" I attempted.

"Of course you do," Whiffit interrupted, and began to pace.

* * *

"I'm working on a theory," he went on. "There should be some workable method to preserve the pertinent information in our daily press which is ordinarily lost among the baseball scores." He paused to kick aside the third volume of the Encyclopedia Britannica which had fallen in the way of his progress.

"I am convinced that what I need is time," Whiffit stated firmly. "Time to get a proper perspective. Why should I always find such compelling items in the paper Bunn has used to line the knife drawer? If I keep papers piled up here long enough, it should have the same clarifying effect. And then it does away with the risk that I might not look in the knife drawer."

He stopped pacing suddenly, pounced upon the top paper in the heap and began flipping over the pages. I watched Euripedes scrub his left ear with his right paw and was lost in admiration of my friend Whiffit. What a man he was for detail.

A sudden noise, resembling a strangled snort, aroused me. Whiffit was following down a column, with his eyes popping and a slow surge of angry red mounting his scholarly face. Abruptly he dropped the paper and, rushing to the telephone, began dialing violently.

* * *

"Give me Blake," he demanded curtly. "Hello. Hello, Blake? What's the matter with you fellows anyway? Do you know what I just came across in the paper for October 10? My review on Minorities all scrambled up with an article on something called swing music. It reads like the twitter of a song sparrow. How do you expect—?"

Euripedes arose and, with a slow, luxurious stretch, departed amid the extensive expletives of the Whiffitian vocabulary.

E. W. G.

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PEONIES AND TULIPS:" *A Painting by Isabel Branson Cartwright*

MRS. CARTWRIGHT TELLS us that most people who see this flower canvas greet it with the exclamation: "What gorgeous color!" And well they may. Three of the peonies are white, while the others range the gamut from shell-pink to rich, deep red. The tulips are yellow; the stock is the blue-violet which furnishes the cool touch. The artist felt that so much opulence of color demanded a rich background. She has used a drapery of purple velvet, with a hint of a blue pattern, and yellow damask against which to show her subject.

May Night

(California)

Moonlight
Tangles the hills
In skeins of gold and knots
Bright threads around the twisted trunks
Of oaks.

E. E. L.

Spring in the North

Even the little wrens have gone—
Gone on fluttering wing,
Back from roses and heliotrope:
From summer into spring.

The thrush that sang on my garden-wall
Remembering northern May,
Remembering lilac and apple-bloom,
He, too, has flown away.

Just for the sticky swelling buds
My northern heart is sad—
For tiny flowers beneath the leaves,
For the trembling mist of shad,

Just for the first arbutus
And hills where the jonquils run—
How stale, how gaudy the roses seem,
When spring, in the North, has begun.

ELIZABETH WILDER

Chicago Blooming

I HAVE FOUND a spot in Chicago where spring in all her radiance can be captured in a park, boasting a bed of flaming tulips and some little Japanese cherry trees. From this enclosure, one can see Lake Michigan scintillating with light on a balmy May morning. Jackson Park and Lincoln Park are rich in the beauty of blossom and bursting green, but my small park gives me a sense of spring that is satisfying in its implications.

All of spring seems to come to me in the waft of scent from the miniature blossoming trees surrounding me there. The sound of the street cars in Chicago Avenue, banging relentlessly by, and the shouts of the baseball players a few feet away cannot drown her charm. Would I feel this rapture in the heart of a city, if I had never drunk in deep the sight of acre upon acre of apple blossoms in New England orchards, or had feasted my eyes upon bluebell woods and buttercup-gilded meadows in old England?

The city dweller may say that one rose does not make a summer garden in bloom for him; but one tree covered with blossoms, a little patch of new green grass, a willow tree swaying its green-fingered branches in the wind in the heart of Chicago can bring all beauty before my eyes. A hint of beauty can be like a phrase from a great symphony that one has long loved and enjoyed. That phrase, remembered, will perhaps carry one away in spirit, and one is bathed in that moment in a sea of wondrous sound.

Perhaps one's bodily presence at some actual performance might not give such an exquisite intimate joy as comes in that brief moment of remembrance when one is entangled in prosaic business problems in an office or is being carried along in some thundering express across the continent.

F. I. G.

"Flying Money"

THE FORM OF early printing that was most widespread in China—the printing that touched all classes of the people, and also attracted the attention of Marco Polo and other European travellers — was paper money.

Chinese writers in treating of paper money consider it to have been a natural development from other forms of representative currency. In B. C. 119, pieces of white deer skin a foot square were used at the court of the emperor Wu Ti with a certain monetary value. Again, a little more than a century later, the emperor Wang Mang issued a series of coins differing but slightly in size and shape, but differing greatly in value, and ordained by decree that they should circulate for values far in excess of the actual worth of the metal contained.

As for money actually made of paper, most writers date its beginning in the reign of the emperor Hsien Tsung of the T'ang Dynasty. About the year 807 it is recorded that the supply of copper became scarce, apparently on account of the large number of images of Buddha being cast, and it was forbidden to use copper for the making of tools and other utensils. At the same time merchants who came to the capital were expected to deposit their cash with the government, and to receive in exchange certificates of indebtedness, which were apparently negotiable and hence received the name "flying money." This relieved the temporary money stringency, but for some reason the practice was soon discontinued. Two years later "flying money" was again resorted to and paid to merchants in exchange for iron and salt, but the practice was continued only for a short time.

While it is usually supposed that this "flying money" of 807 and 809 was printed, there is nothing in the Chinese text to indicate the fact. From the text it seems more probable that the "flying money" consisted simply of written receipts sealed with the imperial seal and identifiable by fitting the torn edge with the torn edge of the stub kept at the imperial treasury. It is needless to add that the claims of various collectors to possess paper money of this issue are without adequate foundation. — From "The Invention of Printing in China," by THOMAS FRANCIS CARTER. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

Persian Emphasis on Gardens

THE JOURNEY TO the south revealed the secret of the Persian cult for gardens. In Persia nobody spoke of his house, but always his garden; the house was an adjunct not worth mentioning; the foreigners in Persia have taken over the expression into their own languages, so that the word "house" almost disappeared from conversation. "You can rent a nice garden for such-and-such a sum a year," they would say; and only a rank newcomer would inquire if the garden included a house. The two material objects that seemed to signify most to Persians and foreigners alike were gardens and rugs. This preoccupation had seemed strange to me for the first few weeks, since neither the rugs nor the gardens were very beautiful. It was easy enough to explain the emphasis on carpets. Here tradition, history, the whole psychological persuasion of the Persian idea, worked to magnify the importance of things. But gardens? . . . The only thing you could do to a garden, unless you were a gardener, was to look at it. And this pursuit was robbed of its keener pleasures by the fact that almost all the gardens were the same, few were well kept, few seemed genuinely beautiful, as an Italian or French or English garden is beautiful. Many of the great Persian gardens were entirely without flowers, for instance; and what, the Westerner would ask, is a garden without flowers? . . . The journey over the desert taught me what they were and how they had come to take such an enormous place in Persian literature and life. They were oases. The idea of the oasis must have dominated the minds of Persians for centuries. Every city was an oasis in the desert; every house (i. e., garden) became an oasis in the city. The first characteristic of an oasis was water and shade. Consequently the Persian garden was built originally for water and shade, arranged to give rest, coolness, tranquillity. And it was marvelous how perfectly they fulfilled their intention—how beautiful they became once they were understood. The pattern upon which all the larger Persian gardens were built was the same: a stream of water running over successive terraces, between trees, to a pool in the lowest terrace of all. There might be flowers, or there might not, but in no case did the flowers become an end in themselves, as they did in European gardens. . . .

It took two days for my journey from Tehran to Isfahan, and three from Isfahan to Shiraz. They were relatively pleasant days, too, for the heat and dust were easily enough withstood, and the mirage, instead of acting as a form of torture, became a delight—far-off fountains and palaces constantly dissolving, reforming, deepening and fading from moment to moment in a shifting luminous variety unknown to the real world. But the Persians of old, those who invented all the restricted, formal patterns that enclosed the best of their life and art for succeeding generations were obliged to make such journeys under far different conditions. . . . What then must have been the exaltation of such people when, after ten days or two weeks in the desert, they came to the hills that surrounded Shiraz and, at the great cleft called Allah-Akbar Pass, looked down upon the city lying like a deep green carpet in the plain beneath, soft and shaded and waiting for them? . . .

From this profound feeling must have sprung the whole design of the Persian existence—the small, compact, enclosed forms taken by Persian life, literature and art, between high walls in the shade.—From "Personal History," by VINCENT SHEEHAN. (Copyright, 1934, 1935, 1936, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.)

Honesty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SAYING, "Honesty is the best policy," is generally recognized as true, but there is a sounder reason for the practice of honesty than that of mere policy. Honesty means "integrity; truthfulness; freedom from fraud." To be honest in our dealings with our fellow men, and to be honest with ourselves, is essential to happiness and success, notwithstanding the fact that sometimes those who indulge dishonest practices seem to flourish "like a green bay tree" (Psalms 37:35).

To Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, the editor of a newspaper once addressed the question, "What is nearest and dearest to your heart to-day?" Mrs. Eddy replied, in part (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pp. 271, 272), "What is 'nearest and dearest' to my heart is an honest man or woman—one who steadfastly and actively strives for perfection, one who leavens the loaf of life with justice, mercy, truth, and love." The steadfast and active striving for perfection in any direction requires honesty of purpose. An honest craftsman, striving for perfection in his efforts, can be trusted to work without continual supervision, because his thinking conforms to a certain standard. The honest man or woman, striving for perfection, has before him a standard, even as had Moses, to whom God said, when he was about to erect a tabernacle and build the ark of the covenant (Exodus 25:40), "Look that thou make them after their pattern, which was shewed thee in the mount."

Honesty is a fundamental requirement in the search for God, who is infinite Truth. One must honestly cast aside such false beliefs as pride of opinion, self-righteousness, and superstition. Even the most cherished beliefs must be honestly examined under the light of Truth. To understand God, who is "THE LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS" (Jeremiah 23:6), demands honesty on the part of those who seek to know Him. The prophet Isaiah voiced God's assurance (Isaiah 28:17), "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet: and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies." Anyone who has watched a workman testing a building with a plumb line, knows how exacting is this test, so that the building may be safe and secure.

Honesty is indispensable to right thinking and acting. Christ Jesus' clear spiritual perception pierced through the cloak of dishonesty and hypocrisy whenever it appeared before him. He likened one who heard his sayings, and did them, to "a man which built an house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock:" but one who heard his sayings and did them not was like "a man that without a foundation built an house upon the earth" (Luke 6:48,49). If we would stand against the winds and waves of adverse circumstances, our mental dwelling must have a right foundation—honest thinking and obedience to what we know is true. The graces of right living are beautiful because they have a true foundation. Mrs. Eddy, writing of Christ Jesus, said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 166): "This spiritual idea, or Christ, entered into the minutiae of the life of the personal Jesus. It made him an honest man, a good carpenter, and a good man, before it could make him the glorified."

We may be honest in all our dealings with our fellow men, and yet be dishonest in our thinking about ourselves. Often when we face a problem to which we can see no solution, we may find that an honest searching of our own thinking will help us to find the right answer. If we are afraid to examine our own thinking, it is generally because we are either too lazy to do so or that we do not really desire to uncover what is there. But if we are spiritually alert and honest, we shall humbly cry with the Psalmist (Psalms 19:12), "Cleanse thou me from secret faults." When we are willing to come face to face with our thoughts, we shall find much that needs to be corrected, and, having learned through the revelation of Christian Science that man is the perfect reflection of the one infinite God, divine Mind, we shall not waste time in self-condemnation, but we shall make an honest effort to disown and destroy such false beliefs.

Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellany, p. 150), "A heart touched and hallowed by one chord of Christian Science, can accomplish the full scale: but this heart must be honest and in earnest and never weary of struggling to be perfect—to reflect the divine Life, Truth, and Love." The glory of this struggle is in the purification that follows, and in the wider horizon of spiritual experience which is gained. Honesty of thought and purpose will reveal spiritual reality, and from honest sowing we may confidently expect to reap sheaves of true rejoicing.

He Preferred Beauty To Comfort

WHISTLER WAS THE apostle of Japanese simplicity, of suggestion rather than realization. He tried to express his own aesthetic creed, and that consisted of restful expanses of unbroken wall, of decorative devices and ornamental motifs, individual caprices accentuated by black, and, finally, by colour. . . .

A colour is like a special metric form, and all lines and every combination of tint —the sofa, the lamp, wall-paper—take the place of stanzas in a finished poem. In such a house we would see mirrors reflecting our own personality. Such were Whistler's creations. They reflected his own face and echoed his own song. Whistler arrived at these conclusions early in his life. . . . He abandoned decorative schemes entirely in later years, but became more and more engrossed in the problems of interior decoration with full orchestration that he would call "The Symphony of Colours—Full Palette." In most instances he abstained from mural decoration—the panels over the chimney-piece and the shutter and ceiling decoration of the Peacock Room for the Leyland home at Prince's Gate, London, were his only supreme effort in that direction. They show the right idea about decorative painting. He agreed with all decorative painters from Gozzoli to Bob Chanler, that it should be an arrangement of colours which, within its frame, affords a pleasant visual entertainment. . . . But the Leyland room was overcrowded, with its elaborate ceiling, bulky chandelier and collection of blue and white porcelain on walnut shelves, broken by an endless repetition of perpendicular lines. He could not change the architecture of the place, so he went to work and decorated the few spaces that were available. To decorate the inside shutters with a peacock design was a unique performance, and to cover the moulding of the chandelier and the entire ceiling with conventionalized peacock feathers, utilizing the eyes of the feathers as accents, was even more marvelous. In the elegance of its scheme, and its individual perfection, splendour and restfulness it has no equal. . . .

His various abodes became a topic of conversation, and a place of pilgrimage, and made Whistler, for a while at least, a recognized leader in decoration. He developed a style, the influence of which has been felt all over Europe. The beauty of one colour in the decoration of a room, the division of space into simple lines and masses, the scarcity of furniture, leaving large empty spaces, the use of flowers or a few choice pieces of bric-a-brac, we owe largely to Whistler. The backgrounds of his "Miss Alexander," "Carlyle," and "The Artist's Mother" offer vague glimpses into the realm of individualized decoration, and, in a way, better information about its character than a hundred pages of explanation. . . .

His "style" consisted of little more than selecting a special colour scheme. He took pride in mixing the colours, but never put them on himself. An ordinary house-painter served the purpose just as well. He looked at a room, decided what parts should be dark or black, and then proceeded, in his most scientific manner, to find a colour, delicate and luminous, that would brighten the walls. Exquisite colour and simplicity and the desire to gain the possible effects of light were the leading characteristics of the Whistler style. Whistler committed one great error. He invariably preferred beauty to comfort. He frequently lost sight of the practical, with the result that use and beauty were not always combined in due proportion. . . . He was so sensitive to any discord of line or colour that he, no doubt, would have endured inconvenience rather than have destroyed the harmony of an effect. The chairs in the Sarasate music room were exquisite but too stiff to allow any repose. Imagine listening to a concert sitting erect without being able to stretch out one's limbs. The main reason for not having any comfortable chairs in his own studio was one of self-protection. It was his work-room and he wished to prevent visitors from making it a hall of gossip. He preferred to have it empty; a promenade to contemplate the next master stroke on one of his paintings.—SADAKICHI HARTMANN, in "The Whistler Book." (Boston: Page.)

The Brink of June

Here on the brink of June let none inquire
what bird sings now high on the humming wire.
The edge of summer is so abrupt a place:
one pressure more and I go down its face
snatching at songs, reaching for four-leaved clover,
or harebells on a ledge I tumble over.
What bird is that? One I have seen before,
and hope to see next year, and many more;
but now upon the precipice of this season
to lift my eyes is pure, and lovely, treason.

LOUIS STODDARD

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1939

Pay Increase Debate Starts In Legislature

Stand taken for no less than $3,000 biennial salary—Federation of Taxpayers opposes.

The battle of Massachusets legislators to obtain a $2,000 increase in their biennial session pay reached the floor of the House of Representatives today, when the penurious House Ways and Means Committee reported favorably a bill granting legislators only $2,000 total for the biennial term.

Scores of legislators led by Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware have been fighting for a biennial sessions salary of not less than $3,000. Yesterday Mr. Sawyer appeared before the Ways and Means Committee and urged that his bill be changed to provide $4,000 for the present biennial term, and $3,000 for each such term thereafter, contending that most of the present legislators believed they were being elected for two annual sessions at $2,000 each.

The salary rise bill has been opposed by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations as a preposterous "salary grab." The leaders pointed out that the $2,000 biennial salary would save $560,000 in each biennium.

The salary bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee is scheduled for House debate, and it is expected to result in one of the most vociferous battles of the present session.

Representative Sawyer has frequently declared that he has more than sufficient votes pledged to put over a salary increase bill, containing at least a $3,000 salary provision.

Budget Awaited in Print

Meanwhile, the House was awaiting return from the printers of the $184,600,089 two-year budget reported favorably by the House Ways and Means Committee. The budget, which includes a $19,200,000 distribution to cities and towns for highway purposes, was only approximately $2,500,000 less than the total recommended by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Even minus the $19,200,000 distribution to cities and towns, it totals approximately $16,000,000 more than the two-year total under former Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

After-Election Appointments

The House at yesterday's session received a favorable report from its Committee on Counties, on a bill to eliminate lame-duck appointments by an outgoing Mayor of the City of Boston. Under the legislation, all appointments made by an outgoing Mayor after election of his successor would be canceled on Jan. 31 of the new year. Similarly, pay increases, except regular step-rate increases, granted by an outgoing Mayor would be canceled on Jan. 31.

Educator

C. Richard Soderberg
Professor of Applied Mechanics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Propeller Tests Described Before Marine Engineers

Equipment for testing marine propellers in action was described, and forecasts of a possible 25 per cent savings in future steamships were made at the spring meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today.

Frank M. Lewis, Professor of Marine Engineering at M. I. T., presented a paper entitled "Propeller Testing Tunnel at Massachusetts Institute of Technology," in which he described the new equipment. The tunnel—in service for about six months—was constructed by private contribution and built in four sections at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

By observing action of the propeller under water, through Lucite windows in the sides of the test chamber, studies of cavitation and other faults of propeller design can be carried on, he stated. It is expected that the tunnel will also be used for studies of blade sections in the two-dimensional flow was well as for complete propellers, but the apparatus for this purpose has not as yet been constructed.

Following presentation of the paper, members of the Society inspected the new propeller tunnel, the wind tunnel and other laboratories of the Institute as well as the nautical museum.

Prof. C. Richard Soderberg, Professor of Applied Mechanics at M. I. T., said that it was entirely possible through the use of high pressures in marine steam power plants, to effect fuel savings as high as 25 per cent.

Board Urges Removal Of Age Barrier to Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 23—Governments, of all employers, should not discriminate against the older worker, concludes a special Connecticut commission on employment of men over 45 years of age.

Appointed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin a month ago, the commission has made its first report, including two recommendations for immediate action. The commission asks:

1. That the General Assembly examine, with great care, any State or municipal civil service legislation now before it from the standpoint of possible discrimination against older workers.

2. That the General Assembly memorialize Congress asking removal of existing age barriers in the Federal civil service.

Beyond that the commission is not prepared to go. It asks that two years more be given it to complete a study of the problem of the middle-aged worker in Connecticut. The commission promises to produce helpful facts if this extension is forthcoming.

Array of Facts Promised

It will:

Classify the unemployed middle-aged by occupational groups.

Investigate the hiring and firing policies of Connecticut employers, particularly through the recent depression years.

Look into accident records and production records of workers in various age groups to see whether it is true that older workers lose more time through accidents.

Gather information on personnel policies of Connecticut industries and determine what effect age has on a man's or woman's chances of getting a job if unemployed.

Study changes in Connecticut industry and their effect on the middle-aged employee.

It is true that the middle-aged worker is handicapped in Connecticut? The commission does not pretend to know. Sidney E. Cornelius, manager of the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County, says emphatically that it is not true in Hartford County factories.

Manufacturers Deny Prejudice

A study of records collected by his association, Mr. Cornelius asserts, offers "satisfactory substantiation of the fact that the manufacturers are not prone to sacrifice capable time-proved employees because of any age limitations."

More than 47 per cent of the male workers in Hartford County factories are over 40 years of age, says the association manager. Records during a year of declining business activity ending in August, 1938, showed that 23 per cent of the men dropped were over 40, while in a period of slowly increasing business since August, 1938, 24 per cent of those added to the pay rolls of the same factories have been over 40.

These figures apply to males. Among women factory workers, says Mr. Cornelius, "it is a foregone conclusion that marriage, childbirth, domestic preference, and other factors combine to produce an entirely different picture." Of the women added to pay rolls during the last 10 months, 93 per cent were under 40.

Hearing on 30-Foot Channel

United States Army Engineers today called a public hearing for June 13 at the Federal Building in Boston in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Congressional Committee on Rivers and Harbors, calling for a review of the Dorchester Bay and Neponset River improvement projects. Port interests are seeking a 30-foot channel, 300 feet wide, from the Boston Harbor main ship channel to the Neponset River highway bridge.

Nearly four years ago the plan was approved by the Army Engineers with the recommendation that $169,000 be appropriated by the Government for a 30-foot channel through Dorchester Bay to connect with an approach channel to the Cow Pasture, thence an 18-foot deep and 175-foot wide channel to the mouth of the river at Commercial Point, where it would narrow to 100 feet wide and be only 15 feet deep to the highway bridge.

But the River and Harbor Act of July 3, 1930, provided that before any work was to be undertaken in connection with the proposed 30-foot channel, local interests must give satisfactory assurance to the engineers that they would dredge a 30-foot approach channel at their own expense, with a turning basin in the vicinity of the Cow Pasture and that they would construct at least one unit of the proposed terminal development there.

These requirements involved considerable expense and therefore were not complied with. Local proponents of the plan, pointing to the fact that this area is the only one in the Port of Boston still available for future development, seek to have the requirements of the project modified, so that the improvement can be made with less expense to local interests.

O'Brien's Alleged Boast Off Record

BULLETIN

Taking the stand in his own defense, former Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere today flatly denied he had ever ordered Police Chief Edward D. Tighe to "lay off" the North Shore Club. The former Mayor also denied the charges of conspiracy to sustain a gambling nuisance leveled against him.

Testimony of four witnesses for the State to the effect that former Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere in a speech once boasted of open gambling in his town, was ordered stricken from the record today by Judge Allan G. Buttrick, presiding over the trial of Mr. O'Brien and 12 others in Suffolk Superior Court.

The former Mayor, Police Chief Edward J. Tighe and eleven members of the police department are charged with conspiracy to maintain a gambling nuisance at the North Shore Club in Revere in February, 1937.

Judge Buttrick ordered the testimony stricken out after Louis B. Glixman, treasurer of the Revere Jewish Men's Club, testified this morning that the former Mayor had not made the statements charged to him, and that, in addition, the meeting of the club at which the Mayor is alleged to have made the remark was not held until October, 1937, or seven months after the State charges the conspiracy ended.

The ruling was made this morning as Mr. O'Brien's defense opened.

Chief Tighe concluded his defense this morning by repeating his charge that Mr. O'Brien had ordered him to "lay off" the North Shore Club.

Coolidge Heads Red Cross Call

Lawrence Coolidge of Hamilton, Mass., a partner in the Boston law firm of Gaston, Snow, Hunt, Rice, & Boyd, has been appointed to serve as Chairman of the 1939 Red Cross Roll Call, it was announced today by Joseph R. Hamlen, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross. The Roll Call will be conducted between Armistice Day, Nov. 11, and Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30.

Commenting on the appointment of Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Hamlen stated:

"It is hoped that our appeal for membership this year will receive the greatest response in the peacetime history of our organization and we are indeed fortunate to have the leadership of a man so well qualified for this important task.

"Lawrence Coolidge has served as director of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter for the past five years and during the Roll Call of last November was Chairman of the Special Gifts Committee."

Women's Clubs Hear Dr. Seger

The need of checking all activities of the Nazis "right here in the United States" was brought home to Massachusetts clubwomen this morning by Dr. Gerhart H. Seger, former member of the German Reichstag and present editor of a German weekly newspaper in New York. More than 3,000 women crowded the convention hall for the second session of 47th annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Dr. Seger, who told of spending six months in a German concentration camp, urged the cancellation of the exchange of professors and students with Germany "since all Germans promise under oath to serve as Nazi propagandists in the foreign universities." He also urged closer supervision of German diplomatic and consular officials, "since it is within their line of duty to spread propaganda and even support subversive activities."

His statement that he would not advocate United States' participation in another war brought a spontaneous round of applause from the clubwomen.

Isolation Criticized

What role the United States should play in the international scene was discussed at a symposium last evening by Dr. A. Eugene Staley of the Department of Government at Tufts, Dr. William Yandell Elliott of the Department of Government at Harvard, and Quincy Howe, editor with the publishing house of Simon and Schuster. All three speakers agreed on the impossibility of isolation.

Dr. Staley pointed out that international economic and cultural interdependence is the inevitable result of the shrinkage of the world through improved transportation and communication. The only way to get along in this changed world, he told the clubwomen, is to participate in its government.

Characterizing the present administration policy as completely unneutral but as representative of the attitude of the large majority of people in the United States, Mr. Howe asserted that the period of isolation is over and done with. In his opinion, the real question now is, if the United States is to ally itself with one group of nations or another, should that alignment be on the basis of what he considers a purely theoretical division of the nations into virtuous and unvirtuous nations, or should it be on the basis of national interests?

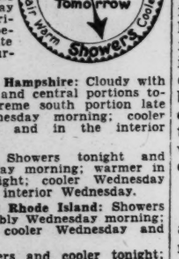
Where Interests Lie

That there can be no doubt about where America's permanent, long-run interests lie was Dr. Elliott's contribution to the topic. "Those interests lie with Britain and France," he said, "for the system of fascism is destructive of every ideal we cherish; it is a direct threat to the basic values of capitalism and individualism." He advocated putting pressure on Britain and France to pay their war debts in the form of some of those raw materials without which Germany and Italy and Japan cannot continue their rearming. He urged an embargo on steel and iron to Japan.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be the guest of honor and chief speaker at tonight's banquet and meeting.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Showers tonight, continuing into Wednesday; warmer tonight, with lowest temperatures in the lower 50's; cooler by Wednesday night; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate northwesterly during Wednesday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy with showers in north and central portions tonight and in extreme south portion late tonight or Wednesday morning; cooler Wednesday night and in the interior Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight and probably Wednesday morning; warmer in east portion tonight; cooler Wednesday night and in the interior Wednesday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers tonight and probably Wednesday morning; warmer tonight; cooler Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Vermont: Showers and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming fresh northwest Wednesday and overcast weather with showers late tonight or Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

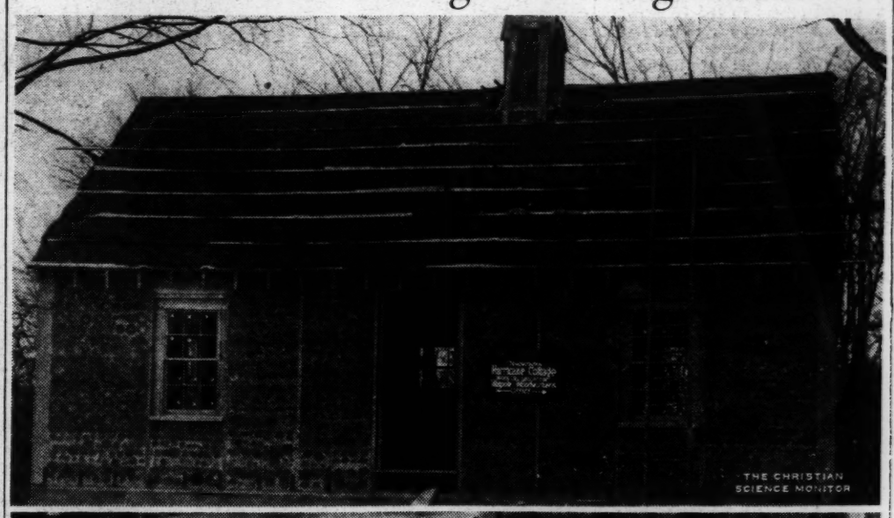
	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	47	New Orleans	72	62
Bermuda	76	70	New York	58	56
Chicago	70	56	Norfolk	74	66
Denver	52	50	Philadelphia	64	64
Helena	42	40	St. Louis	70	66
Kansas City	70	66	San Francisco	54	38
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	70	64
Miami	76	68			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., May 23.
B—Minimum, May 22.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:29 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 3:41 a. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:36 p. m.

Modern Pioneering With Log Cabin



By a Staff Photographer

Walpole's Hurricane Cottage

Hurricane-felled timber was used to construct this five-room dwelling for less than $2,000. Lower photo shows unique wall construction of piled logs bound with mortar. These walls will be left unfinished for demonstration purposes, but they can be covered with concrete, stucco, or clapboards.

Hurricane Timber Used in Low Cost Homes

By W. Clifford Harvey
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WALPOLE, Mass., May 23—A new twist to the adage about the ill wind blowing some good is found in this town where the hurricane-felled timber of last September is being used in the construction of low-cost homes, with materials alone for a five-room house costing no more than $1,000.

Not only have Walpole woodworkers found an answer to immediate demands for low-cost, durable housing, but they have helped to solve the vexing problem of what to do with the excessive supplies of timber now flooding the markets of New England and threatening the stability of normal price levels. Yet the economic effects of the enterprising venture are no more interesting than the unique method of construction introduced by local woodworkers.

For years, the Walpole Woodworkers, a group of civic-minded citizens, have interested themselves in new ways of utilizing various woods for purposes of economy. So, when the hurricane of last fall swept the region at a time when President Roosevelt was sounding his most urgent pleas for sound, low-cost homes, the woodworkers naturally thought of the fallen woodlands in terms of new housing. But how to use the logs at a minimum of expense was the question, solved in a unique manner, patterned after the practical log cabins of early pioneers.

The walls of the five-room home constructed as a model for further experimentation were built just as one would pile up a cord of wood in his own backyard, only a temporary panel is nailed to the outside to keep the short chunks in line as the pile rises. These chunks are eight inches in length, giving the walls an eight-inch thickness. The bark is left on and the blocks bound together for the completed wall with mortar.

In other words, the wall becomes solid masonry, honeycombed with the natural cells of the wood, which give the wall a high degree of insulation, higher it is said than brick and conventional wooden walls of equal thickness. Thus it was found possible not only to keep the costs of construction down but to make good use of scattered limbs and branches which ordinarily end up in the fireplace as wasted materials.

Probably the most economical part of the construction is that almost anyone with the slightest flare for doing things around the house can build this so-called "hurricane cottage" which, in effect, is a log cabin with the solidity of concrete.

While the idea that blew into Walpole on the winds of last September is more or less of a temporary emergency measure so far as the cottage is concerned, local woodworkers say that "woodpiled walls" can be used by any prospective home builders on lots where trees are abundant for such use. The only labor involved is chopping, piling, and mortaring which can be done by unskilled labor at small expense.

The resultant home, completed at a cost of less than $2,000 for five rooms, including labor, is said to be more durable and more economical in maintenance than conventional homes built by skilled workmen.

Anti-Liquor Education Urged

The church was called upon today by Dr. Haven Emerson, Professor of Public Health Administration at Columbia University, to help educate men to refuse to use alcoholic beverages, even in moderation.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Unitarian Temperance Society at Tremont Temple, Boston, this afternoon, Dr. Emerson, a former President of the New York Board of Health, declared that materia medica had proven long ago that alcohol is harmful, even in slight quantities.

Tracing the history of medical study of the effects of alcohol upon the human system, he said that people have failed "to keep pace" with this information.

"In spite of scientific proof, corroborated by everyday observation and experience," he told the Unitarians, meeting in connection with the denomination's anniversary week, "the strength of social custom, of craving for escape from the inevitable burdens and responsibilities of life, of commercial pressure, of inertia, continues to create by the use of alcohol a larger body of human deterioration, of illness, of premature death and economic wastage than are caused by any other factor exclusively within the unaided control of each individual."

On the subject of moderation, Dr. Emerson stated that since 1918 doctors have known "that even in amounts well within the definition of moderation in the social sense, alcohol causes delay and inferiority of those reflex controls of our nervous system upon which much of our safety and competence depends."

Advertising Held Big Help to Maine

The increased tourist business in Maine for the past few years is attributed to responses to advertisements in newspapers and magazines throughout the country, reported Everett Greaton, Executive Secretary of the Maine Development Commission, who spoke at a luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston today at the Hotel Statler.

Maine was one of the first New England States to advertise its tourist facilities, Mr. Greaton pointed out while he gave an illustrated lecture on Maine as a recreational center.

Mr. Greaton was given a typical Maine meal including clam chowder without tomatoes, Aroostook potatoes, salmon, and blueberry pie. (If there had been tomatoes in the chowder, he said that he would have rushed away from the luncheon and taken the next train home.

Carbonated Beverage Week Backed by Tobin

Endorsement of Bottled Carbonated Beverage Week was given by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today. The week, running from yesterday through next Sunday, is designed to further consumption of non-alcoholic carbonated beverages.

In his endorsement, Mayor Tobin praised the progressiveness of the industry which has brought employment to "thousands of the City's men and women."

Auditions Being Offered For Music Scholarships

An opportunity for five musically-talented Greater Boston High School boys and girls to win a year's scholarship at the College of Music of Cincinnati is currently being offered by that institution through its radio program, radiocast Wednesdays at 9 p. m. through WAAB, Boston.

Any boy or girl between the ages of 18 and 25 who plays any instrument, with the exception of the piano, saxophone or drums, may apply for local auditions at the studio of WAAB, 21 Brookline Avenue, Boston, between June 1 and July 1. Applications may be made by those who wish to compete before May 30. Information for procedure may be secured by writing to the station or listening to the announcements on the radio program.

Flood-Control Measure Near Final Approval

Passed by Bay State Senate the bill now goes back to House for action on minor revisions.

A measure giving State consent for construction of $3,000,000 worth of Federal flood-control dams and reservoirs in Massachusetts was near final approval today, despite last-minute opposition of a small bloc of Republican State Senators.

The bill, which embodies a compromise engineered by United States Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts to avoid the State's rights controversy which has delayed flood-control construction for several years, was approved late yesterday by the Bay State Senate, 21-6.

It had received House approval more than two months ago. The measure now goes back to the House for concurrence in minor revisions. It then comes to the enactment stage, at which bills normally are given speedy indorsement by the Legislature.

Power Interests

In view of the strong opposition from those speaking in behalf of private power interests, most of which has been expressed behind the scenes, rather than publicly, however, observers at the State House would make no definite predictions as to final disposition of the measure.

If it is enacted, its approval by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is generally anticipated, since the Governor submitted the original draft of the bill early in February, appearing personally before a Legislative committee with Senator Walsh to urge speedy passage of the bill.

The extent of the opposition to the bill may be seen from the fact that this request by the Governor was made three and a half months ago, but the bill is not yet on his desk for signature.

Latest Obstacle

The latest obstacle to passage was a proposed amendment by Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston, which would have caused jurisdiction over the flood-control areas to return to the State whenever such lands "shall cease to be used by the United States" for the "public purpose" of flood control.

This amendment was rejected by the Senate, after a long debate. Senator Curtis held that the amendment would bar the land from being used later by the Federal Government for generation of electric power to be sold in competition with private utilities. The War Department, which is going to build the dams, described the proposed amendment, however, as unacceptable.

While Senator Curtis warned that the bill without the amendment would permit creation of a "little TVA in this State," Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy said the State is not "surrendering all of its rights under this bill" and that only through Federal funds can the dams and reservoirs be built, since the State cannot afford the undertaking.

The bill gives State consent for construction of four dams in the Connecticut River Valley—at Birch Hill and Lower Naukeag on the Millers River, at Knightville on the Westfield River and Tully on the Tully Creek, a tributary of the Millers.

Meanwhile, in New Hampshire, a similar measure giving State consent for construction of four dams and reservoirs in that State is encountering opposition in the Senate after passing the House.

State Control Of Streets Urged

As a remedy for "deplorable traffic conditions" in the heart of Boston, the unique proposal was made to the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today that the State take over throughcity thoroughfares and operate and maintain them just as the Commonwealth now handles its State highways in the country.

Author of the proposal was Thomas A. Dorgan, legislative agent for the City of Boston, who told the Committee that Mayor Maurice A. Tobin was heartily in favor of State maintenance of through-city ways. He said that city traffic conditions were due in great measure to the construction of great throughways by the State to the borders of the cities, then leaving the cities to pick up those roads and carry them into the heart of the metropolitan area.

Unable to keep up with the State in highway improvements, the State highways leave the motorists virtually hanging in the air on the outskirts of the cities, traffic piling up in its attempts to get into the cities. The subject was brought up on a resolve asking that the Metropolitan Planning Commission be asked to study the advisability of the State taking over Blue Hill Avenue.

Mr. Dorgan said that Huntington Avenue provides another source of pioneering in the direction of State control of municipal highways taking an excess of traffic within city borders. State-owned highways within city centers, Mr. Dorgan stated, were discussed with much favor at the last Mayors' Conference in New York City.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dedham, in the Dedham High School Auditorium, Whiting Avenue, Dedham, 8 p. m.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "Love Affair." 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Twelve Crowded Hours." 1:50, 4:55, 8. Tomorrow: Priscilla Lane in "Yes, My Darling Daughter."

Uptown—
"Three Smart Girls Grow Up," featuring Deanna Durbin. 1:05, 4:50, 8:35. Also "Dodge City," starring Errol Flynn. 2:40, 6:20, 10:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Rose of Washington Square," featuring Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Risky Business," with George Murphy. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Tremont—
"They Gave Him a Gun," featuring Spencer Tracy and Franchot Tone. Also "Sweethearts," starring Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, Walt Disney's "The Ugly Duckling," "Sporting Wings," "Know Your History," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Wife, Husband and Friend" with Loretta Young and Warner Baxter. Also "The Saint Strikes Back," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

University—
Errol Flynn in "Dodge City," 2:45, 6, 9:50. Also "The Three Musketeers," with the Ritz Bros. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Awful Truth," with Irene Dunne. Also Ginger Rogers and William Powell in "Star of Midnight."

Scollay and Modern—
"Man of Conquest," with Richard Dix and Gail Patrick. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30 9:35. Also "The Eagle and the Hawk." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Lucrezia Borgia," with Edwige Feuillere and Gabrillo Bagrio. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:40. Also "Mickey Mouse and the Whalers." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:30. Tomorrow: "The Edge of the World," filmed in Scotland.

State and Orpheum—
Myrna Loy and Robert Taylor in "Lucky Night." Orpheum: 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:40, 10:30. State: 1:10, 4:10, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas, Louise Platt and Gene Lockhart. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:15. State: 12, 3, 6, 9.

Coolidge Corner—
"Three Smart Girls Grow Up," featuring Deanna Durbin. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Society Smugglers," with Preston Foster. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Normandie—
"Honolulu," with Robert Young and Eleanor Powell. Also "Spring Madness," with Lew Ayres.

Metropolitan—
"The Gracie Allen Murder Case," with Gracie Allen, Warren William, Ellen Drew and Kent Taylor. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "King of the Turf," starring Adolphe Menjou. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:30.

Trans-Lux—
"School for Husbands." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. Also latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Union Pacific," with Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea and Robert Preston. Fenway: 2:05, 5:40, 8:15. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:05. Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart. Fenway: 1, 4:33, 8:05. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.

B. K. O. Boston—
Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "Love Affair." 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. Also "Arizona Wildcat," with Jane Withers. 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

Exeter—
Deanna Durbin, Nan Grey, and Helen Parrish in "Three Smart Girls Grow Up." 3:25, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Burn 'Em Up O'Connor," with Dennis O'Keefe. 2:05, 5, 7:55.

Repertory—
"Stella Dallas," with Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles. Also "Vacation from Love," with Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30. (Program on Amusement Page.)

Steinert Hall—
Recital by Kenneth Spencer, basso. First Boston appearance. 8:20.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Old Embroideries by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Annapolis the Goal of Boys Entering the Naval Reserve

Possibilities of entering the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis by way of volunteer service with the First Battalion, United States Naval Reserve, of Boston, are interesting a number of local high school boys just now, according to Commandant John Webb, Executive Officer, who is receiving inquiries from them on Monday evenings at the battalion's headquarters in the Navy Yard in Charlestown.

There are nearly a score of midshipmen at Annapolis now who were appointed from this First Battalion of the Naval Reserves, and three of them are preparing to graduate next month. In recent years the Naval Reserve has been given 25 appointments to be awarded through competitive examination to boys in the 148 organized battalions and divisions throughout the country. Candidates from the local battalion—of five divisions—have won such high marks in these examinations—averaging above 85 per cent—that each year about 20 per cent of those appointed from the whole country have been selected from this First Battalion.

At present, according to Commander Ernest J. Flannigan, U. S. N. R., Commanding Officer of the First Battalion, the Boston Unit leads all others in the country in the number of men from the Naval Reserve now at Annapolis.

The experience of the Navy with midshipmen from the Naval Reserve has been so satisfactory that it has now been decided to double the number of appointments of this kind each year—making the total, from all parts of the country, 50 next year.

The examinations will be held next in February, 1940, and since to be eligible for them applicants must have served in the Naval Reserve for at least six months, July 1 is the deadline for enlistment of boys of 17 and 18 aiming at Annapolis.

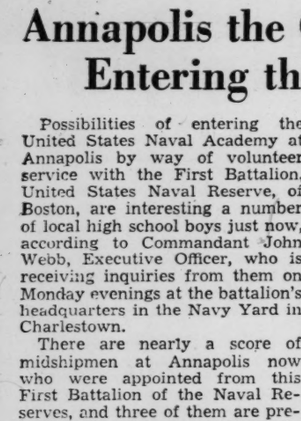
Drills are held weekly and there is a two weeks cruise on a naval vessel in the summer. There are now about 400 men the First Battalion, plus about 50 in the band. The term of enlistment is four years.

The midshipmen appointed from the First Battalion, who are now at Annapolis are: J. H. Smith, R. Barney and N. W. White—who will graduate in June, and H. E. Williamson, J. Messer, R. F. Searle, R. Barry and N. W. White—who Thompson, W. F. Farrell, Jr., J. Hine, E. G. Fitzpatrick, R. T. Connor, J. C. Doyle, J. Mair, E. T. Rae, S. H. Walsh, R. J. Heath and G. B. Hamilton, Jr.

Landon Coming to Boston

Alfred M. Landon, Republican nominee for President in 1936, and former Governor of Kansas, will arrive in Boston, Tuesday, June 13, as guest of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at a luncheon in the Hotel Bradford.

FUN ON SHIPBOARD
FUN ASHORE ...
Playtime IN THE Caribbean



Set sail for it all—on a famous frost-white ship, first class throughout with every stateroom facing the sea! Dance the moon down and greet the tropical morning with an exhilarating dip into the ship's pool. Enjoy a gay round of sport, movies and entertainment in the informal atmosphere of a private yacht. Then at exotic tropic ports enjoy thrilling shore adventures. Yes, play's the thing this summer in the Caribbean!

Sailings from New York

● EVERY SATURDAY to colorful Costa Rica, with 2 calls at Havana and a visit to the Panama Canal Zone. 15 Days .. $175 up.

● EVERY WEDNESDAY to Barranquilla and Cartagena, Colombia, S. A., with 2 calls at Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I. and a visit to Panama Canal Zone. 15 Days .. $175 up.

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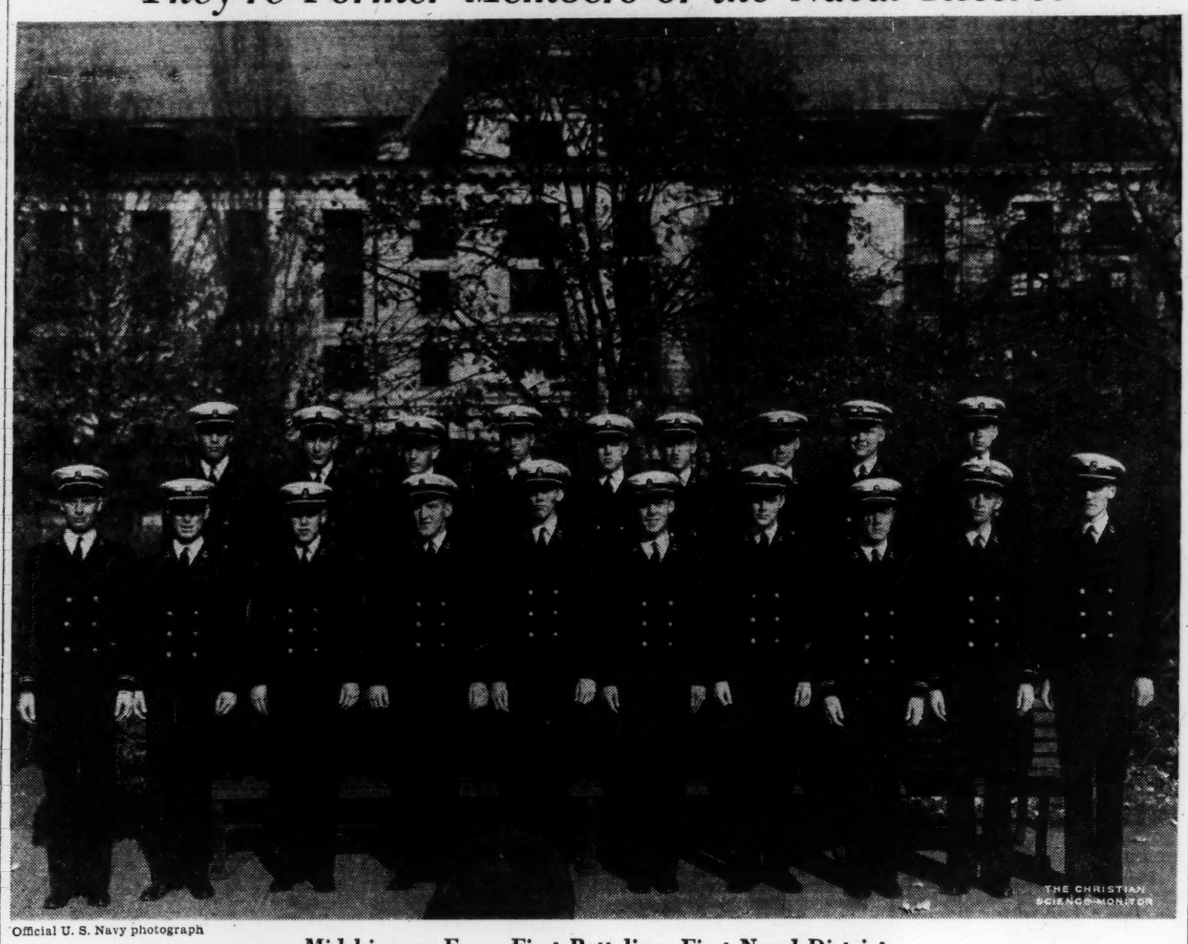


Official U. S. Navy photograph

Midshipmen From First Battalion, First Naval District

Rear: H. E. Williamson, J. Messer, R. F. Searle, K. S. Nelson, J. A. O'Neil, H. Thompson, W. F. Farrell, Jr., J. Hine, E. G. Fitzpatrick. Front: J. H. Smith, R. T. Connor, J. C. Doyle, J. Maier, E. T. Rae, S. H. Walsh, R. J. Heath, R. Barry, N. W. White, G. B. Hamilton, Jr. Midshipmen Smith, Barry, and White are in the class which graduates next month.

Vermont Governor Calls for Economy

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 23 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken called upon every State department today to "economize to the utmost" because of "an uncertain situation in State finances during the next biennium."

He ordered Vermont State officials to pass up conventions and conferences unless held "within a reasonable distance" and unless they were of strictly official nature.

The Republican Governor contended the Legislature adjourned leaving an estimated $300,000 deficit for the next two years despite his plea for reduced appropriations or more revenues.

Newport Observes Its 'Lection Day

NEWPORT, R. I., May 23 (AP)—Newport donned festive attire today as leaders of the society colony joined citizens in paying tribute to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt as the city re-enacted its historic holiday—'Lection Day—the second major event in a series to commemorate the tercentenary.

Picturesque Washington Square was lined with gaily colored booths and business places were adorned with flags as the once cocapital with Providence harked back to the years when 'Lection Day was a holiday on a par with Christmas and the Fourth of July.

One of the day's main events was a huge parade in which vehicles of ancient vintage—broughams, carryalls and shandrydans—took part.

University Departments Co-ordinated by Cabinet

Suffolk University is adopting an altered form of administration. Its President, Gleason L. Archer, announces an Executive Cabinet, composed of representatives of the faculties of Law, Liberal Arts, Journalism, and Business Administration has been formed for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of all departments. The executive cabinet is described as a development of a plan adopted last year of requiring that all academic work in the professional departments be completed prior to beginning of professional courses, such as law, journalism and business administration. Thus the College of Liberal Arts becomes the gateway and preliminary training school for the professional departments. The Cabinet will also serve as advisory council to the Registrar. The directing officers are the President of the University, Chairman; and Carrolla A. Bryant, Secretary. Faculty members representing Liberal Arts are:

Francis M. Currier, Language Department; Dr. Currier is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, and of the New England Modern Language Association.

Albert L. Delisle, Science Department; Dr. Delisle is a member of Harvard Botany Club, New England Botanical Club, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Shirley W. Harvey, English Department; Dr. Harvey has conducted research at the British Museum and at the Records Office, London.

Robert B. Masterson, Education Department; Professor Masterson is Headmaster of the Roxbury Memorial High School for Boys.

Donald W. Greer, History Department; Dr. Greer plans to tour France under a grant from the Social Research Library.

Representing Journalism is Carroll A. Lake, of the Editorial Staff of The Christian Science Monitor.

For the Business Administration is Woodside V. Monegan, from the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University.

For the Law Department, Prof. Kenneth B. Williams is appointed. Professor Williams is a member of the Republican Committee and is engaged in legal practice in Boston.

Sons of Union Veterans

The State department of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War will hold Memorial Day exercises Monday, May 29, in the State House Hall of Flags. Among those to participate in the program will be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Col. U. S. Grant, III, Chief of Staff of Second Corps Area, U. S. Army; William L. Anderson, Commander in Chief of the Sons of Union Veterans, and representatives of the G. A. R.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Biltmore Boys; orch.	"Midstream"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	Biltmore Boys; orch.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 Piano soloist	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Interviews	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 "Howie King"; sk.	Fred Hoey; talk	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport comment	Music; sports	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Cafe Continental"	News comment	Studio speaker
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Recorded speakers	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	V. F. W. speaker	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Speaking of People"	"Dance Time"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"The Inside Story"; drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	Sport program	Buck Nation
8:15 Dick Powell and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; George	Sport program	WMEX Camera Club
8:30 company; music	questions and answers	Jessel; interviews	Benno Rubinoff, violinist; concert orchestra	"Hour of Music"
8:45				"Hour of Music"
9:00 "We, the People"	Robert Benchley; Artie	Frank Crumit; Julia	Worcester Polytechnic	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	Shaw's Orchestra	Sanderson; quiz	Institute Glee Club	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	"Fibber McGee and	"Roller Derby"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra; guest	matic sketch	Molly"; comedy	F. Henderson's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope and company;	Morton Gould's Orches-	Al Sack's Orchestra
10:15 trio; sketch	network interviews	music	tra; Sagi Vela	E. Breeskin's Orch.
10:30 "New Voices"	NBC dance music	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Ted Fiorito's Orch.	News Service
10:45 Sen. Barkley, Ky.	NBC dance music	House"; drama; music	Ted Fiorito's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Henry Kalis's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Don Ramon's Orchestra	B. McDonald's Orch.
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Majestics; orchestra
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood".	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Music for Men"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	Music; Garden talk	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Cowboy Caravan"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 Music; talk	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; speakers	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "About Us"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	"Home Forum"	"Central City"; sketch	"Buckeye Four"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hillton House"	Jack Berch, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Song Shoppers"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Musical program	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Concert pianist
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Don Artiste," pianist	North Shore Merchants'	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Phil Brito, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Paul Lavel's Orch.	"Betty and Bob"	Unusual records	"Classical Album"
2:15 Empire Day pro-	Empire Day Program:	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:30 gram: shortwave	Salute to King George	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Classical Album"
2:45 pickups; talk by	and Queen Elizabeth;	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 King George	talk by King George	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports
3:15 News Service	"Four of Us"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	land baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Bill Elliott, songs	"Four of Us"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports
3:45 Greenfield Choir	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	land baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Network speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	land baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Sport reports
4:45 Mass. Music Clubs	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	land baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Children's program	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 Madrigal Singers	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Sport comment	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Rita Rio's Orchestra	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	Insurance talk
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Question Where"	News Service
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket"	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	The Manhatters	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Sport comment	"Americans at Home"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Sport comment	Bass Neck Orchestra
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Good Citizenship";	Bass Neck Orchestra
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Ellman, interviews	vocalists	speaker	Herb Jeffrey, songs
9:00 Basil Rathbone in	Network program	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Cincinnati College of	Gilbert and Sullivan's
9:15 "Merely Players";	Network program	with Fred Allen and	Music Concert	"Patience"
9:30 Frances Langford;	Network program	Company; interview;	Network program	Gilbert and Sullivan's
9:45 Kenny Baker; or.	Network program	F. Van Steeden's Orch.	Network program	"Patience"
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	Variety program; so-	Kay Kyser's College of	"There's a Law Against	Gilbert and Sullivan's
10:15 Men and a Girl	loists; quartet; orch.	Musical Knowledge	It"; legal oddities	"Patience"
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"Roller Derby"	News Service
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes's Orches-	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:30 Van Alexander's	"The Music You Want"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want".	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

MR. NOBLE IS CERTAINLY GIVING OUR CUSTOMERS A LOT FOR THEIR MONEY IN RED SEAL VITAMIN D MILK! EVERYBODY WANTS IT!

NOBLE'S
RED SEAL
Sunshine Vitamin D Milk
"that's good milk"

Harvard Faculty Members Win Victory in New Rules on Status

More than 1,000 junior members of the Harvard faculty—those who have not yet reached the status of full professorship—today won a notable victory toward improving their tenure of office when Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, announced his intention of adopting a large group of recommendations embodied in an exhaustive report on promotion and tenure.

Two months ago a specially designated "committee of eight" professors set forth their conclusions as to the advantages and disadvantages of Harvard's teaching system in a 190-page treatise, compiled after over 10 months of investigation. This report dealt in its four divisions with reforms in the rank, tenure, and salary set-up; in criteria of selecting men for permanent faculty positions; in administration and procedure: and in "extramural relations."

Proposals were made by the committee that the rank and tenure system be split into categories: teaching fellows, annual instructors, faculty instructors, associate professors, professors, and lecturers. This plan Dr. Conant agreed to adopt as "a guide to general policy in the administration of the affairs of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences." He also revealed that a large portion of the regular faculty members were in accord with the proposals, and since they agreed with his own decision, the matter would be passed on to the Dean of the Faculty as a statement covering "the general policy to be followed in making appointments."

The report, which has now been officially accepted for the first time, was drawn up by the same "committee of eight" which a year previously had investigated the case of Dr. John R. Walsh and Dr. Alan R. Sweezy, liberal economics instructors, who were given concluding appointments by their department. In this case the committee recommended that Dr. Walsh and Dr. Sweezy be reinstated, but the action was vetoed. Justice Felix Frankfurter, former Law School professor, and Prof. W. S. Ferguson, new Dean of the Faculty, served on this committee.

Some of the disputed principles of the Walsh-Sweezy case were embodied in the report adopted today, which pointed to the beneficial effect of "thoughtful rebels" on the social science staffs as reflecting "issues, interests, and controversies which are of vital importance in the contemporary world."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 24

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Wednesday, May 24

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:00 p. m. — Understanding Music: "Composers of Germany and Italy," Donald J. Grout, Harvard.

(11.73mc-26.5m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:45 to 11 p. m. — Program for Latin America.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Rutland—Daily, 4 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Vermont

Rutland—Electrical transcription program, Friday, May 26, 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

Waterbury—Electrical transcription program, Friday, June 2, 5:45 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

THE SEA MAKES A COLORFUL SETTING for DECORATION DAY

Of course, you want to see the Fair, but because of the crowds there at holiday time it might be smart to steal away to the seashore over Memorial Day.

Why not take Monday off and make a glorious four-day vacation of it at these great beachfront hotels? Long Ocean Decks for sunny relaxation. Plenty to do. Plenty to enjoy in the way of courteous treatment, bright accommodations, and truly tempting food. Restricted clientele.

LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
On the Boardwalk
ATLANTIC CITY

"A Christian Science church in our block"

Be FAIR to your feet!
WEAR "WALSH Fair-walkers" (registered)

MERWIN .. $10
Trim style, cool comfort in white kid. Also black, brown, blue.

INSULWHYTE
insulated soles protect feet from hot pavements. Exclusive with Walsh in Boston.

If you're going to the World's Fair — and who isn't — be fair about it. Don't let uncomfortable shoes ruin your trip. For the extra hours and miles of sight seeing, give your feet the amazing comfort help of WALSH ARCH LOCK Shoes
Come in and see the smartness —enjoy the comfort of new Walsh Shoes $8.75 up

Sizes 3 to 11. Widths AAAAAA to EEE

Wm. J. WALSH
30-34 CHAUNCY ST. . . . My Only Store
BOSTON
IT PAYS TO BUY SHOES IN A SHOE STORE

Harvard Educators Report Helping Modernize Schools

The Week at Harvard

At least 60 New England cities and towns have made changes and innovations in their educational systems as the result of a six weeks' experiment conducted by the Harvard Graduate School of Education this spring. Not only have new teaching methods been inaugurated in classrooms and connection established or strengthened between schools and theater managers, but educational and vocational guidance projects have been started, and many town libraries have embarked upon enlarged programs.

Harvard educators reported that their preliminary work has been a marked success. The Parent-Teachers Association, the League of Women Voters, the Federation of Women's Clubs, as well as school officers throughout the area have co-operated and have organized weekly listening and discussion groups in their cities and towns.

The Harvard program consisted of a series of six broadcasts over a New England radio network, prepared and presented by the faculty of the School of Education, and written by Mrs. Eloise Hirt, Fellow of the General Education Board, New York. The Harvard faculty committee which planned the series included Dean Henry W. Holmes; Prof. Francis T. Spalding; Associate Prof. Howard E. Wilson; Evan R. Collins, Director of Placement; and Dr. Warren C. Seyfert, who acted as chairman of the group. These men agreed in their report that experience of the broadcasts may indicate how to translate modern knowledge of schooling into action.

How can movies and the radio be fitted into the scheme? Should the high school system be shaped especially for college preparation, when most of the students are not going to college? What prevents the use of modern school methods? Who runs the schools, actually controlling appointments and policies?

These are the sort of questions considered and discussed in the broadcast. Mail response proves that hundreds of individuals throughout New England listened to them. Over 1,000 pieces of free literature, including books, pamphlets, and charts, were distributed upon request. "Study units" for the use of radio or movies in classroom work, and many copies of a booklet on job-getting entitled "You, Inc.," published by the National Youth Administration in Massachusetts, were also sent to schools.

* * *

Yard Concert

One of the most pleasant of Harvard's spring activities will take place tonight at 7 o'clock, when student voices echo across the yard and the Harvard Glee Club presents a public concert from the steps of Widener Library. George W. Phillips '39, of New York City, President of the Glee Club, will conduct, and the soloist will be Harrison McK. Rainie, Jr. '40, of North Billerica, Mass.

After the regular program, which will include some Gilbert and Sullivan choruses, undergraduates present will be invited to join with the Glee Club in singing Harvard songs.

Tulip Show Set For Its Opening

The annual Tulip Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which was postponed one week because of unseasonal weather will be held tomorrow and Thursday.

All the midseason and late flowering tulips will be on exhibition as well as many of the small species tulips which are unusually interesting because of the special characteristics of the flowers.

Visitors attending the exhibition the evening of May 24 will have an opportunity to attend an illustrated lecture on bulbs and perennials by P. I. Merry of Newton Highlands, which is being sponsored by the Boston Branch of the National Association of Gardeners. The lecture is free.

The show will be open from 2 to 9 p. m. on Wednesday and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on Thursday. The admission is free.

Sunday Baseball Measure Studied

Strict enforcement by baseball clubs of the "Not Transferable" clause of passes issued to members of the State Legislature has resulted in just as strict a study by members of the House into the effects of a measure which would place professional baseball games on Sunday under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Public Safety and require an annual fee of $1,000.

Already, more than 75 Members of the House have placed themselves firmly behind the measure which may be filled in the Legislature soon.

Final Week of our Spring Clearance

Genuine Reductions 10% to 50%

•

800 IMPORTED SWEATERS
$2.50 to $7.50
40 Different Models
Were $4 to $18.50

•

30 TWEED COATS
$15 - $25 - $27.50 - $30
Were $55 to $75

•

40 TWEED CAPES
$15 to $35
Were $45 to $65

•

LOW PRICES ON
Knit Suits . . . Scarfs
Men's Socks
Steamer Robes
Sport Hats
Sport Hose
Scotch Tweeds and Homespuns

ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston St., Boston

Chair Scoop! by Ferdinand's
AT DUDLEY ST. TERMINAL
2260 Washington Street
BOSTON

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

The Century Chair, designed and made to order for the Century Associates—a buying group of which we are members. It has deep, springy balloon seat; soft, high back; built with comfor the prime object. Choose from a wide variety of tapestries or boucles in green, blue, mulberry, rust or burgundy. You must sit in it to appreciate its comfort—to realize what a value.

$27.75
Regularly $49.50

Fighting Forest Fires by Modern Methods

By a Staff Photographer

Charles L. Cherry and Fire Fighting Truck

As Superintendent of the Myles Standish State Forest at Carver, Mass., Mr. Cherry designed the truck to plow through brush and small trees. Each of the 10 wheels is linked with the driving mechanism

Reinstatement Of Feild Urged

The Student Council, top-ranking undergraduate governing body at Harvard, this morning urged the reinstatement of Robert D. Feild, Assistant Professor of Fine Arts, who was given a concluding appointment several months ago by the Fine Arts department. This move marks the first time in its history that the Council has investigated and condemned the educational policy of a particular university department and comes after three months of student agitation for Dr. Feild's recall.

The Student Council defended Dr. Feild as an exponent of "excellent teaching in the theory of the visual arts" and for "interpreting Fine Arts as one of the humanities." It claimed in a statement released last night that it "would regret the permanent loss of Dr. Feild from the faculty, thus depriving the students of Harvard of a more complete understanding of the Fine Arts." This Council resolution was appended to an exhaustive survey which criticized the department because it fails to "fulfill its aim of providing an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the art of the epochs."

The report continued by making five specific criticisms of the department, most of which related to the examination and tutorial system. Following this, the Council made four recommendations for improvement, which it believed would correct the major faults in the present teaching of Fine Arts at Harvard.

Dr. Feild attracted wide attention this winter for his series of lectures on the art of Walt Disney. Record overflow crowds of students jammed the hall to hear him describe the contributions to art made by the Disney cartoon and later to tell of the production methods of such cartoons as the Snow Whte and other color epics. Undergraduate opinion was firm in favor of this popular teacher whose concluding appointment came after 12 years in the Fine Arts department, or just before he was to be elevated automatically to the rank of full professor with permanent tenure.

Barrows Talks To Eastern Stars

PORTLAND, Maine, May 23 (AP) —Gov. Lewis O. Barrows said today defense against un-American activities "cannot be undertaken as an idle matter, but demands the unification of our people, our organizations and our institutions."

Counseling against "isms of foreign inception," Governor Barrows said in an address before the annual convention of the Maine Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, that some organizations "parade under the cloak of education in order to penetrate our institutions of learning, and to win to their un-American ideals those susceptible to freaks of fancy."

Governor and Mrs. Barrows, both members of Nakomis Chapter of Newport, were presented to the convention by Mrs. Sadie P. Grover of York, Worthy Matron.

A net loss of 301 in the membership of the Grand Chapter was reported by Miss Mabel J. Deshon of Portland.

Course in City Planning Is Available at M. I. T.

A six-year program of study in city planning practice, providing nearly a year of practical experience in the offices of city, state, and regional planning agencies in addition to formal college courses, is now being opened by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to students who have had a basic training in civil engineering, it was announced by Prof. William Emerson, Dean of the School of Architecture.

Previously, only students with professional training in architecture have been eligible to enroll in the six-year co-operative program of city planning practice which has been in successful operation for two years. The plan has provided an opportunity for students to supplement their academic work with valuable professional experience under conditions similar to those they will encounter after graduation.

Eight New Ships For World Tours

Seven combination passenger and freight vessels, commonly known as the modified C-3 type, under construction at Newport News, Va., for the American President Lines round-the-world service, are pronounced "the smartest things you ever saw" by officials of the line. The vessels will call at Boston in the regular service of the company.

The new vessels will be 492 feet long, 69½ feet beam and with a sustained sea speed of 16½ knots. They will have accommodations for about 100 passengers, and each stateroom will be equipped with the most up-to-date conveniences and modern furnishings. Each room will be unusually large, well ventilated and completely fireproofed. Each will have a private bath. The verandah cafe opens aft to a beautiful tiled swimming pool. The large dining saloon will be air-conditioned as well as some of the staterooms.

Vessels now in service average 13½ knots, officials declared, but the new and faster ships will permit cutting down the round-the-world cruising time from 112 to 98 days. With this time saving, the seven vessels will suffice for the fortnightly sailings.

End to Securities Division Proposed

With considerable delay in sight before the State Public Utilities Commission reaches its decision in the case against John H. Backus, Director of the Securites Division, the possibility loomed today that during the Commission's deliberations the Legislature may abolish the Division thereby relieving the Commission of making any ruling.

While Francis M. McKeown, Chairman of the Utilities Commission, estimated that considerable time would be required to hand down rulings on 74 questions of law filed by the Director's attorney in contesting the ouster proceedings, the Legislative Committee on State Administration rushed to unload the bill for abolition of the Division onto the Ways and Means Committee.

It is believed that this latter committee will report quickly on the bill which recommends the transfer of the Division's powers to the Public Utilities Commission, and that the Republican Legislature will approve it just as quickly thereby legislating Director Backus out of his $6,500 a year job.

U. S. Agents Probe Worcester Ring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 23—Special Federal agents have been working quietly here for several days investigating collections in connection with a "shakedown" conducted by Boston racketeers who posed as members of the Federal Alcohol Tax Unit.

It was learned one Worcester restaurant owner had been making payments to the Boston ring for over a year under the impression the payments would take care of any irregularities which might turn up in the conduct of the man's liquor business.

Federal agents took possession of several canceled checks alleged to have been paid for "protection," and turned them over to the office of the United States District Attorney at Boston.

Slade's Spices
Higher Than Government Standard of Purity

ALBIANI

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

Woodland Fires Are Reduced By Week End Rains

Rains throughout New England have improved the situation with respect to fires in hurricane-damaged woodlands, forestry officials declared today. A series of fires swept many acres of woods during the past two weeks. The normal rainfall for May to date, in Boston, is 2.25 inches but thus far only .55 inches has fallen.

New fire-fighting equipment of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, received a thorough try-out during the recent fires, particularly the powerful fire-truck designed especially for use in the State forests by Charles L. Cherry, Superintendent of the Myles Standish State Forest.

This truck has 90-horsepower and each of the 10 wheels is linked with the drive. The pump has 90-horsepower, too, for forcing water through the 1,000-foot hose carried by the truck. It's "battleship" prow of heavy plate, reinforced with heavy steel framework, permits it to "plow" through brush and scrub pine, to reach the proximity of a fire. Heavy steel plate extends all along the sides with lower and upper rub rails. A tree with a six-inch diameter trunk is no obstacle to the progress of this vehicle.

A feature is the arangement for raising and lowering the headlights, to protect them when the truck is pushing its way through brush and small trees.

Another Panama Liner Nearly Ready for Tests

Second of the three modern passenger and cargo ships building at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River shipyards, Quincy, for the Panama Railroad Steamship line—the Ancon—is to go out for first tests May 29, with Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, famed Boston trial skipper, on the bridge.

After trying out engines the Ancon, 10,000 ton, $4,000,000 liner, is to come to East Boston for drydocking before returning to the builders' yard for completion of final details and official trials.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	May 24	90, North River	Cherbourg	May 23 8 pm	May 24 9 am
*Deutschland	May 24	84, North River	Hamburg May 29 June 2	May 24 1 pm	May 24 8 pm
‡Champlain	May 25	88, North River	Cobh June 1	May 24 8 pm	May 25 7:30 am
‡Bremen	May 26	86, North River	Cherbourg June 1	May 26 1 pm	May 26 8 pm
Britannic	May 27	54, North River	Cobh Jun 3	May 26 8 pm	May 27 8 am
§Conte di Savoia	May 27	92, North River	Gibraltar June 2	May 26 8 pm	May 27 9 am

*Special address, Germany only. †Ireland and special address for France. ‡Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. §Italy and Mediterranean countries.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunalei	San Francisco June 6	June 1 4:00 pm	June 1 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco June 2	May 28, 4:00 pm	May 28, 8:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays, and the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Vermont Asks Court to Define Right of Utilities on Lakes

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 23—A petition filed by the State in Orleans County Court last week, asking that two northern Vermont utilities companies be restrained from raising or lowering the level of Echo Lake in the town of Charleston, has more than local implications. In reality it is a test case and should a permanent injunction be granted it would set a precedent over many bodies of water in Vermont on which power companies have flowage rights. In this particular case the Newport Electric Corporation and the Citizens Utilities Company are the respondents.

Echo Lake has been used for many years by the power companies for storage purposes. In his injunction petition Attorney General Lawrence G. Jones challenges the utilities' right to change the lake level or condemn property on the lake shore, on the grounds that the lake waters are boatable, are public waters and that the bed or soil of the lake is held by the people "in their character as sovereign in trust for the public use." He also contends that no private individual or person is capable of acquiring the right to control the height of the waters of the lake or its discharge by artificial means.

Practices complained of by the State are alleged to have caused great loss and damage to the people of the State of Vermont through the destruction of scenic, recreational and commercial values; killing trees and spoiling beaches for swimming.

The power companies, on the other hand, have denied raising the lake above or below its natural high and low water marks, and contend that the lake waters are not boatable and public. They have filed a petition with the Public Service Commission asking permission to maintain the dam at Echo Lake and have the lake's use for storage purposes. The petition also requests that both past and present damages to shore property be determined.

* * *

Sail in Queen Mary

Fourteen Vermont women will sail on the Queen Mary from New York Wednesday to attend the triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World in London, beginning May 30. They will spend today attending the World's Fair where Rural Women's Day will be celebrated with a program of music and addresses.

The members of the Vermont delegation will return to New York at various times between June 18 and July 3, depending on whether they visit other countries in Europe.

Those who will make the trip from Vermont are: Mrs. Robert C. Pollett of Townsend, Mrs. C. C. Fitzgerald of Winooski, Mrs. Herbert C. Bellows of Fairfax, Mrs. Robert O. Burroughs of Wells River, Mrs. Mae Bond of Barre, Mrs. Frances Metcalf, Washington County home demonstration agent; Mrs. Merton Mott of White River Junction, Miss Marjorie Luce of Burlington, Mrs. Charlotte F. Brooks of St. Albans, Miss Ellen Fitzgerald of Winooski, Mrs. Charles S. Squires and Miss Florence M. Wellman of Brattleboro, Miss Katherine Garvey of South Burlington, and Mrs. Hazel Murray of Charlotte.

Tip on SALADS

You can turn out new and wonderfully tasting salads by adding to the dressing a little MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*. 2 lbs. of fresh, juicy, sun-ripened California tomatoes in each 6 oz. can. Economical because it's a concentrate. Flavor-rich and low in price. Approved by Good Housekeeping. For 52 FREE recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co., 99 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

MADONNA Tomato Paste

Worcester Salt

Like spices and fruits All salt is not alike

::: so insist that you get Worcester Salt. (1) It is pure, (2) it flows freely, (3) every large Worcester Ivory package is a full 2 pounds (32 ounces) *net weight*. A little goes a long way.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES *Headquarters for* HOLIDAY FOODS

STOCK-UP ON THESE
Household Supplies
ALSO for CAMP or COTTAGE

OAKITE Sudless Cleaner	11 oz. pkg. 10c
ARGO GLOSS STARCH	1 lb. pkg. 9c
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER	3 tins 20c
IVORY SOAP med. bar 5c	3 lge. bars 25c
LINIT STARCH	pkg. 10c
BON AMI POWDER	tin 11c
BABO	tin 10c
MATCHES	6 lge. boxes 21c
TOILET TISSUE	6 rolls 19c
RINSO	2 lge. pkgs. 39c
OXYDOL	2 lge. pkgs. 39c
WHITE SOAP	3 bars 10c
BLUEING	18 oz. bot. 7c
BESPRAY WINDOW CLEANER	bot. 14c
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER	40 ft. roll 5c
BROOMS	each 69c
This Is National Cotton Week	
FINAST MOPS	each 23c
CLOTHES LINE	50 ft. 23c

FIRST NATIONAL FRESH
BREAD

PRIZE WHITE (Sliced or Regular)
LONG LOAF (Sliced White Bread)
WHOLE MILK (Sliced White Butter Loaf)
SWEET RYE (Slightly Sweet, Delicious Toasted)
CRACKED WHEAT (Sliced . . Nutty Flavor)
WHOLE WHEAT (with white flour added)
HEARTH RYE (Delicious Thick Gold Crust)
ENGLISH RAISIN (Chock Full of Raisins)

NEW MILD CHEESE
York State. Lb 18c
Whole Milk Aged CHEESE. Lb. 21c

More Savings

Crisco	3 lb. tin 53c, 1 lb. tin 19c
Spry	3 lb. tin 53c, 1 lb. tin 19c
Corn	3 No. 2 tins 25c
Beans	No. 2 tin 10c
Hershey's Chocolate Syrup,	16 oz. tin 9c
Spaghetti	22½ oz. tin 10c
R & R Chicken	No. ½ tin 43c
Sugar, Conf. or Brown	1 lb. pkg. 7c
Junket	pkg. 11c

SLICED BACON
Sugar Cured Sliced Rindless. Lb. 25c

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE
Mix Welch's with good ginger ale, half and half. It's delicious. Full pt. 25c
HEAR IRENE RICH—Sundays 9:45—WBZ

This is National Bottled Carbonated Beverage Week
In co-operation with Beverage Week, we are featuring our famous Millbrook Club beverages at special low prices. Every flavor bottled under our label has been carefully ultra-violet-ray treated. The superior quality will amaze you. Buy three or four extra bottles this week.
MILLBROOK CLUB DRY or GOLDEN GINGER ALE AND ALL FLAVORS. 4 BIG 28 OZ. BOTTLES 29c
Price for Contents Only

Plan a Picnic!
THE SEASON IS HERE AGAIN
Get out in the open and enjoy the finest time of the year with your family. Take along good wholesome food from your First National Store and enjoy leisure moments at the beach or in the country the economical way—the First National Way.

Fancy Geisha or Chatka CRAB MEAT	No. 1 Tin	43c	No. ½ Tin	22c
Ideal For Picnic Sandwiches UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM	4½ oz. Tin	21c	2 2¼ Oz. Tins	25c
Red Wing . . . Pure, Refreshing GRAPE JUICE	Pint Bot.	13c	Quart Bot.	25c
Cooling, Refreshing, Flavorful MOXIE contents only			2 Lge. Bots.	25c
Bellview . . . Pure White PAPER NAPKINS			Pkg. of 80	5c
N. B. C.'S Famous Cookie Assortment PRIDE Assortment			1 Lb. Box	23c
Finast . . . Fancy Deep Red Steak SALMON	No. 1 Tin	37c	No. ½ Tin	21c
Finast Brand . . . A Quality Confection CANDY Wafers	Doz.	29c	2 Rolls	5c
Pillsbury's Famous Product SNOSHEEN Cake Flour			44 Oz. Pkg.	23c
Finast Brand . . Fancy Sections GRAPEFRUIT			3 No. 2 Tins	25c
Free Running Table or Cooking Salt SALT Crystaline			2 2 Lb. Ctns.	13c
Real Low Prices On a Popular Favorite KARO RED LABEL 2 tins 29c BLUE LABEL			2 Tins	27c
Homestyle . . Fruit Hermits, Honey Raisin, Vanilla COOKIES Golden Cream or Chocolate Sugar			2 Lbs.	25c
Finast . . A Quality Unsweetened Baking CHOCOLATE			½ Lb. Bar	10c
Mirabel . . Just Pure Fruit and Sugar—Nothing Else Added PRESERVES STRAWBERRY			1 Lb. Jar	19c

Finast MAYONNAISE
Plenty of eggs and other high quality ingredients go into the making of Finast Mayonnaise. We know the quality is unequalled and the flavor just right. Serve on salads of all kinds. Be sure to have plenty on hand during these warm days.
½ Pint Jar 10c Pint Jar 19c Gallon Jug $1.25 Quart Jar 37c

PENN-RAD MOTOR OIL 99c 8 Qt. Can
100% Pure Pennsylvania Motor Oil featured at this saving price. Fill up for the holiday with Penn-Rad. *Tax Included in This Price*

Quality Canned PEAS

Fancy Tender Sweet, Med. Size RICHMOND	5 No. 2 tins 35c
Fancy Tiny Sifted FINAST	2 No. 2 tins 25c
Great Big Tender Peas YOR GARDEN	2 No. 2 tins 29c

Canned FRUITS - JUICES

EVEREADY FRUIT COCKTAIL No. 2½ 23c	2 No. 1 tins 25c
APPLE SAUCE	2 No. 2 tins 15c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	2 46 oz. tins 25c
TOMATO JUICE	2 50 oz. tins 35c
PINEAPPLE JUICE	46 oz. tin 25c
PINEAPPLE JUICE	18 oz. tin 10c
CAMPBELL'S Tomato Juice	14 oz. tin 7c

Popular CEREALS

CORN FLAKES	pkg. 5c
WHEATIES	2 pkgs. 21c
WHEATENA	pkg. 21c
QUAKER PUFFED WHEAT	2 pkgs. 15c
QUAKER PUFFED RICE	2 pkgs. 15c

Other SUGGESTIONS

POTATO SALAD	10½ oz. tin 10c
EVANGELINE MILK	4 tall tins 25c
JULIENNE Beets or Carrots	1 lb. jar 10c
PEANUT BUTTER	1 lb. jar 15c
PEANUT BUTTER	2 lb. jar 25c
BAKER'S CHOCOLATE	½ lb. bar 15c
MARSHMALLOW FLUFF	lge. tin 19c
BAKER'S COCOA	½ lb. tin 7c
HERSHEY'S COCOA	½ lb. tin 7c
CHOC. MALTED MILK	1 lb. tins 25c

Easy-to-Prepare DESSERTS

DAINTY JELL	3 pkgs. 10c
DAINTY PUDDING	3 pkgs. 10c
KRE-MEL DESSERTS	3 pkgs. 13c
MIDCO Ice Box Freez	3 5½ oz. tins 25c
E-ZEE FREEZ	2 pkgs. 15c

Take Advantage of These Everyday Savings

BAKED BEANS	2 28 oz. tins 23c
BROWN BREAD	2 16 oz. tins 25c
FINAST KETCHUP	2 14 oz. bots. 25c
FRIEND'S BEANS	2 28 oz. tins 25c
B & M BEANS	2 28 oz. tins 25c
PORK AND BEANS	2 16 oz. tins 15c
SPAGHETTI	2 16 oz. tins 15c
FRANCO-AMERICAN Cooked Spaghetti	3 1 lb. tins 25c
BROWN BREAD	2 16 oz. tins 25c
INSTANT POSTUM	8 oz. tin 41c 4 oz. tin 25c
SWANSDOWN Cake Flour	44 oz. pkg. 21c
PANCAKE FLOUR	20 oz. pkg. 5c
APPLE JELLY	2 1 lb. jars 25c
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH	16 oz. tin 17c
EVR REDY CORNED BEEF	12 oz. tin 15c
HEINZ SOUPS	2 pint tins 25c
Except Creole Style Jumbo	
VANILLA	2 oz. bot. 19c
DATE AND NUT BREAD	2 8 oz. tins 25c
ROYAL BAKING POWDER	6 oz. tin 17c
ROYAL BAKING POWDER	12 oz. tin 31c
RUMFORD Baking Powder	6 oz. tin 12c
RUMFORD Baking Powder	12 oz. tin 19c
SHAKER SALT	26 oz. pkg. 7c
MAZOLA qt. tin 39c	pint tin 21c
WESSON OIL	pint tin 23c
CIDER VINEGAR	qt. bot. 13c
SUNSWEET PRUNES	2 lb. pkg. 15c
O. C. POTATO STICKS	3 No. 2 tins 25c
CLAPP'S BABY FOODS	3 4½ oz. tins 25c
SLICED PICKLES	pt. bot. 10c
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF	12 oz. tin 18c
CORNED BEEF HASH	2 16 oz. tins 25c
ARGO CORNSTARCH	1 lb. pkg. 9c
PRESERVES except strawberry	1 lb. jar 17c
SWEET RELISH	16 oz. jar 19c
HIRES ROOT BEER Extract	8 oz. bot. 23c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Rookie Outfielder Finding Range of Pitching—Individuals Seeking Track Titles

Williams Finally Solves Change of Pace Pitching

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With their celebrated and widely appreciated "youngsters" registering improvement at each stroke of the bat, the Red Sox today awaited the arrival of the Cleveland Indians at Fenway Park. The series involving Oscar Vitt's fourth-place club begins tomorrow and extends over two days. The Thursday engagement marks the end of the western series here and on Friday the Washington Senators come in for the start of a four-game meeting in three days. The doubleheader is on the books for Saturday.

When the second Detroit game was rained out yesterday, Manager Joe Cronin spent most of the afternoon singing the praises of his "kids." Joe wants the Hub to know that Teddy Williams, Jim Tabor and Woody Rich are in the American League to stay, and that they may play leading roles in bringing about the fall of the famed Yankees this season. The manager also talked long and loud on the improved batting of young Bobby Doerr, who likewise belongs on the "youngster" list despite the fact that he has been at Fenway Park since the spring of 1937.

Diet of Slow Balls

About two weeks ago word got around the American League that Williams could be stopped with "slow stuff." Immediately the opposition fed the Minneapolis rookie a steady diet of floaters and as predicted, his batting average slumped with amazing rapidity. On May 4, after hitting a pair of hefty homers at Detroit, Ted's average stood at .350. The following day, however, it had dropped to .326. From there it went to .304, then to .300, then to .286. At the close of the Chicago series at Fenway on Thursday last, the figure had reached .235. The boy saw nothing but change of pace. When a rival pitcher threw a fast ball, it was purposely wide of the plate, or high.

But the morning of the day the Red Sox opened with the Browns, Williams must have read in the paper where Cronin thought a stretch on the bench was the solution to the puzzle. For that afternoon the rookie went out and collected three out of four. The next day he did it again. In the Sunday game with Detroit he had two out of four and his personal average soared to .290. He is finally hitting the so-called slow stuff.

Better Defensively

To those who saw the spring training debut of Wililams at Sarasota two years ago, the most remarkable improvement in the lanky freshman is in his fielding. Most of the writers figured that the wide-open acres in right field at Fenway would cause the slugging boy considerable embarrassment—figured that he would need a steady .400 batting mark to overshadow his shortcomings on the defensive side. But Teddy is doing surprisingly well and is getting better with every catch.

While Jimmy Foxx was on the outside looking in for four games, Jim Tabor became the slugging hero of Jersey Street. During the past seven days the rookie third baseman has managed 13 hits in 25 tries, which adds up to a grand .520 mark. Between them, Williams and Tabor have batted in 41 runs for the Red Sox, the former getting 23. This morning, however, Tabor was outhitting his rookie pal by 33 points—.323 to .290.

Doerr Brilliant

It is difficult to single out any one man as most responsible for the current high berth of the Sox. But Bobby Doerr is as deserving as anybody. His defensive play at second base is sensational—even better than sensational, if possible. He goes to his left, to his right, in and out with the silent greatness of Eddie Collins or Charley Gehringer. And his improvement at bat has been a source of considerable pleasure to Cronin, who for a while had the boy hitting fifth in the line-up. In the last eight games Bobby has driven in nine runs and scored six himself.

Incidentally, the Red Sox may finish the 1939 race with no less than seven regulars above the .300 offensive level. They had six in '38—Foxx, Chapman, Cronin, Vosmik, Higgins and Cramer. Williams replaces Chapman and Tabor takes over for Higgins. The seventh man could be Doerr, who is now over the top at .304.

The touring Bees stayed in the first division of the National League yesterday when Dick Errickson rescued Lou Fette at Chicago. Lou was credited with his sixth triumph, thanks to the relief pitching of Dick and the batting of Hassett, Garms and Warstler.

Cochrane Trophy Awarded at B. U.

Bill Hardiman, a senior, and John Quinn, a junior, were jointly awarded the Gordon "Mickey" Cochrane Trophy for being the most valuable to the Boston University baseball team this past season.

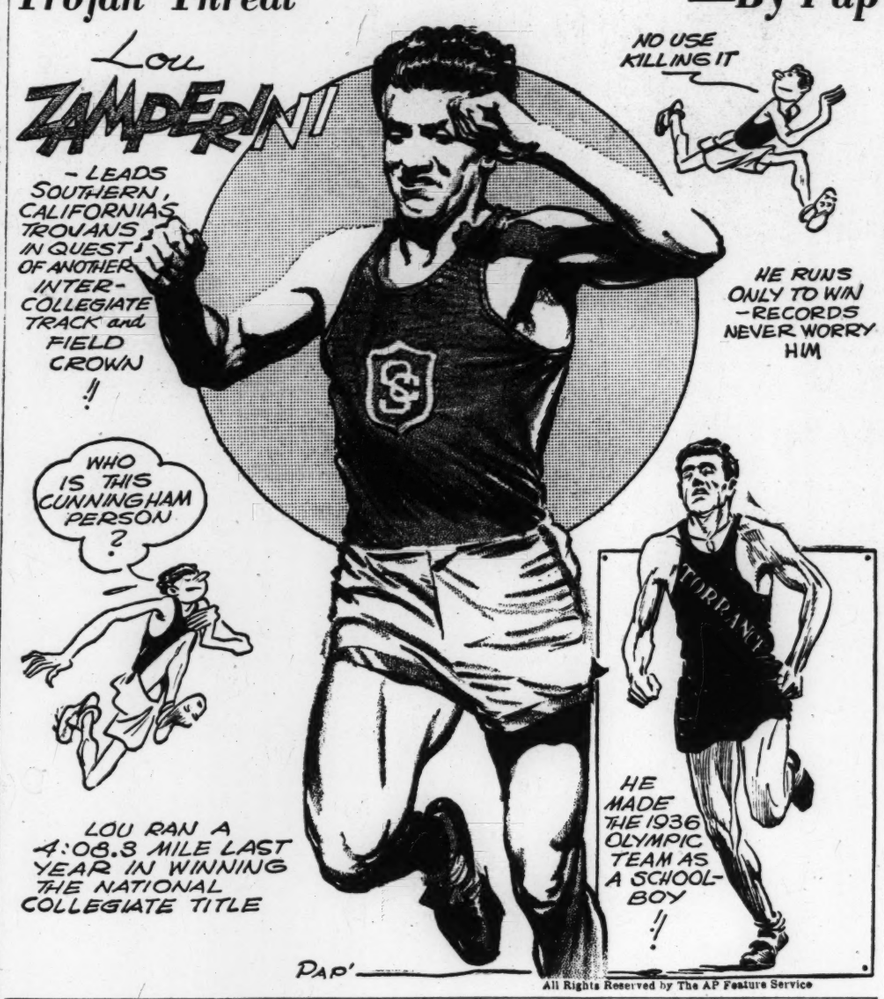
The selection is made on a vote by members of the squad and both boys drew the same number of votes. Hardiman has been a regular center fielder for the past two years, while Quinn started this year at third base but moved over to shortstop for the last few games to strengthen that position.

This is the third year the award has been made. Two years ago Carmelo Saladino, a shortstop from Chelsea, was given the award; and last year the honor was given jointly to Bob Gibson of Canton and Bob DeGuglielmo of Cambridge.

Accommodations for visitors is Finland's big Olympic problem.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Trojan Threat —By Pap'


LOU ZAMPERINI
- LEADS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S TROJANS IN QUEST OF ANOTHER INTER-COLLEGIATE TRACK and FIELD CROWN !
NO USE KILLING IT
HE RUNS ONLY TO WIN - RECORDS NEVER WORRY HIM
WHO IS THIS CUNNINGHAM PERSON ?
LOU RAN A 4:08.3 MILE LAST YEAR IN WINNING THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE TITLE
HE MADE THE 1936 OLYMPIC TEAM AS A SCHOOL-BOY !
TORRANCE
PAP'

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Sporting Around the Hub

Blazing Finish Due Ahead

Shelves upon shelves storing dusty, musty accounts, crowd the archives of Harvard-Yale athletic history and yet, regardless of thrills, more are in the immediate offing. Next month there is the prospect of two undefeated sprint crews bearing down upon each other in a four-mile row for what properly could be termed the championship of the East.

Harvard has successfully gone undefeated in race after race these two seasons and more, and the Eli has pointed its bow over the line ahead of all opponents for 1939. Next Saturday the Crimson engages in its last test before the Yale affair and while there is a chance that Cornell, Penn, or Syracuse might best the Tom Bolles aggregation, it is a better chance that Harvard will remain undefeated.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another possible dramatic situation awaits disclosure. Lurking around the oft-mentioned corner is a mediocre Yale baseball team. Marching blithely toward that corner is a hard-hitting Harvard nine, now sitting in first place of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. There is a chance that the coming two-game series with Yale can mean the title to Harvard and mediocre or worse, the Eli roll up their sleeves gleefully with a feast like that available.

All told it looks like a blazing finish for the seniors of both Harvard and Yale.

♪ ♪ ♪

It does seem as if the upward turn of the Red Sox is marked from the time the veteran Hughie Duffy took to the first-base coaching box . . . Harvard crew coaches have come and gone since the reign of Yale's Ed Leader, but this Tom Bolles-Harvey Love combine appears set to linger awhile . . . Kenny Clapp, the Brown dash man, often spent hours in this office as a youngster, and it looks as if the paper missed grabbing the fastest copy boy in the country.

♪ ♪ ♪

If Lefty Grove basks much more in the limelight of that home run Sunday, Jimmy Foxx, the headman home run hitter of the team, might implore Manager Joe Cronin for a turn in the box to even up with the loquacious—since the homer—mountaineer . . . Ulysses Lupien, gave up football for baseball, and from the way the Crimson first baseman is leading the Ivy League batting list, he knew what he wanted.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bob Jones is writing some articles to help the promotion of the game that made him famous and he made more famous—golf. Copies may be had by writing him at the American Golf Institute, 19 Beekman Street, New York City. . . . To the Yankees, next Monday and Tuesday are merely ball games on the schedule, to the Red Sox, with the entire box and reserved seats already sold for Tuesday, the series means they must win. Seriously, the pressure is on.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard gained another place on the team to England this summer when Marshall MacIsaac won the pole vault jump-off in the Heptagonal Saturday. Sterling Brinkley of Yale "jumped" aboard the boat as a high jumper. Another half-miler will be chosen in a race-off today. Joe Bradley of Harvard and Jimmy Ord of Yale will race it out.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cornell can set back the hopes of the Crimson nine tomorrow in that game at Ithaca. The two are tied for the top at present . . . Mrs. William Austin's Tees won the Women's Golf Association spring team title yesterday, defeating Mrs. Warren Beard's Greens 4 to 3, in the play-off at Blue Hill.

Web Morse

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Baseball Commissioner Landis upheld protest of Pitchers Roy Henshaw and Si Johnson against release to Columbus by Cardinals and ordered them returned to major league club.

Three Years Ago

Jesse Owens won both dashes, low hurdles and broad jump in Big Ten track championships for second-straight year.

Five Years Ago

Four Americans, Johnny Goodman, Lawson Little, George Dunlap and Jesse Guilford, won third-round matches in British Amateur golf.

Tigers Swamp British

PRINCETON, N. J., May 23 (AP)—Princeton University closed its Rugby season yesterday by blanking a combination British Naval team conscripted from His Majesty's Ships Berwick and Exeter, 36 to 0, on Bedford Field. The triumph was the Tiger's seventh in nine starts. Dick Bokum led the scoring with three tries for nine points.

Gift Worth $20,000

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Dizzy Dean and Pepper Martin have been offered $20,000 for that Kansas oil land that an admirer gave them last summer.

Quinn Leads Terriers

John Quinn of Brookline has been elected Boston University baseball captain for the coming year.

Quinn played shortstop in his sophomore year, last spring played most of the season at third base, but was moved over to shortstop for the last few games. In addition to being an outstanding fielder, he was easily the strongest batter on the team this year.

All Figured Out

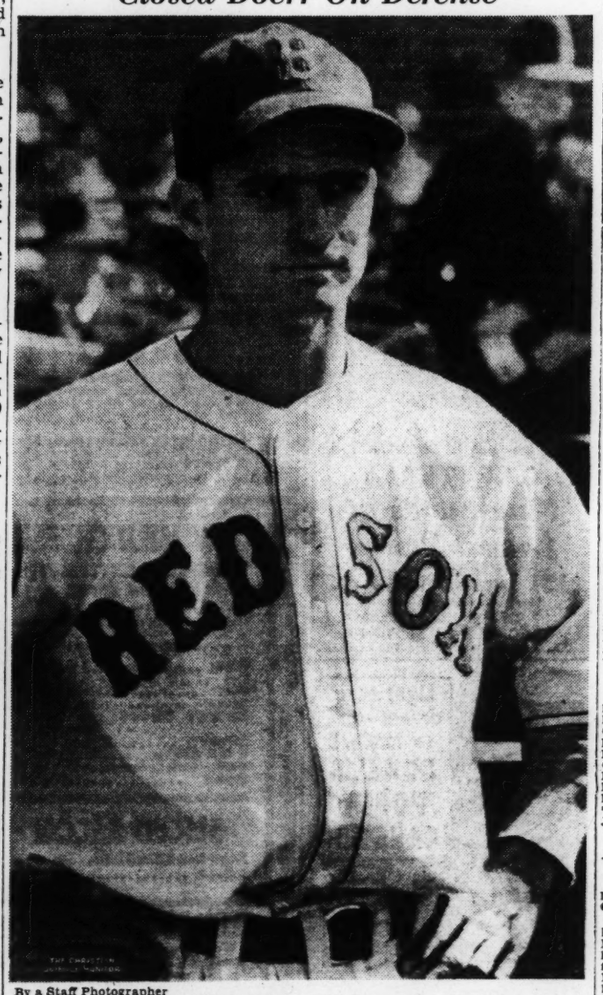
PITTSBURGH (AP)—Lloyd Waner has it all figured out when he goes to bat how many points his batting average will rise if he gets a hit and how many points it will drop if he fails to connect.

College Baseball
Result May 22
Cornell 5, Princeton 4.
Clarkson 4, Ithaca 3.
Duke 12, North Carolina 4.

College Rugby
Result May 22
Princeton 36, H. M. S. Berwick-Exeter 0.

College Golf
Result May 22
Worcester Tech 4½, Brown 1½.

Closed Doerr On Defense



By a Staff Photographer

Bobby Doerr, Red Sox

This young second baseman, always a tower of strength on defense, is improving tremendously at the plate. Today Bobby sported a batting average of .304. He has made just one fielding error in well over 100 chances this season.

N. E. Qualifiers For Open Led By Mahan, Turnesa

With rain drenching Winchester Country Club and making a stiff course more difficult, Tom Mahan, United Shoe professional from Beverly, and Jim Turnesa of Louisquisset, R. I., member of the famous golfing family, topped the field of 42 New Englanders seeking to qualify for the national open golf championship.

Mahan and Turnesa were tied for the leadership with a pair of 150's—an unusually high score considering the caliber of the golfers, but a score which attested to the difficulty of the playing conditions. Six strokes behind in a tie for third and fourth places were Johnny Thoren of Woodland and Jerry Gianferante of Westboro at 156, while Tony Manero of Salem, national champion in 1936, took the last qualifying place with a 157.

Ed Burke of Hamden, Conn., with a 159, was named the alternate by the New England Golf Association Committee, after three other golfers who shot the same score withdrew from a play-off. Those tied with Burke included Ted Bishop of Woodland, highest ranking amateur in the tourney yesterday, and Harry Nettelbladt and Ben Loving, both of Longmeadow.

The qualifiers' scores:

Tom Mahan, United Shoe	73	77-150
Jim Turnesa, Louisquisset, R. I.	76	74-150
John Thoren, Woodland	78	78-156
Jerry Gianferante, Westboro	78	78-156
Tony Manero, Salem	79	78-157
*Edward Burke, Hamden, Conn.	78	81-159

*—Alternate.

Huskies to Meet Durham Wildcats In Circuit Game

Northeastern's varsity baseball team concludes its New England College Conference League season tomorrow at Durham, N. H., when it plays University of New Hampshire in a return game.

A fortnight ago the Wildcats scored an easy 12-4 victory behind the sensational pitching of Al Roper, but since that time Coach Herb Gallagher has made several shifts in the Northeastern line-up, and the results have been gratifying.

The Huskies have won four of the last five games, and eight out of fourteen for the season, with eight regulars all batting .300 or better. Only defeat in the last few weeks was at the hands of Harvard, 6-4.

Garnet Gibson, rated the standout on a mediocre staff, will get the mound assignment tomorrow, and Alex Struzziero of East Boston will be returned to right field as a regular. The new infield of Foxy Flumere at first, Joe Beaton at second, Capt. Bill Little at short, and Sammy Swardlick at third, will remain intact.

The Huskies will have two more non-league games before the close of the season, against Tufts at Medford Friday and Boston College at Huntington Field a week from tomorrow.

Local Colleges Send Stars Not Teams to I. C. 4-A Meet

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact that the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships will be held this week end down on Randall's Island, the track situation in and around Boston is practically over for the season.

Individual competitors, to be sure, will make the pilgrimage to New York, but hardly a full team is being sent from New England. It is a foregone conclusion that Southern California will run away to its ninth I. C. 4-A team title in this, the 63rd meeting.

Harvard Sending Two

Harvard, for instance, which lost to Cornell in the Heptagonals over the week end by only one-half a point, is sending two men—Torbett Macdonald, captain-elect of football, and Don Donahue, its outstanding hurdler, although there is some doubt in Cambridge that even these two athletes will go.

If they do go, Torby will run the 220, while Don will try his hand at both the high and low hurdles. Charles "Pokey" Smith, the Crimson's best dashman, who was in a fair way to win the 100 at New Haven until he pulled a leg muscle, will not be ready, and most of the other boys are staying home to concentrate on final examinations.

Final Meet

As for other local teams, Northeastern is having its final meet of the season with Colby of Waterville, so Capt. Danny Miles will be engaged for the time. Danny came into his own over the week end when he set a new New England association record of 6ft. 4¼in. at Durham, N. H., to become this section's outstanding high jumper. This height was better than those made at both the Heptagonals and the Pacific Coast Conference meets.

Tufts is not yet a member of the national organization, so its limber hurdler, Ed Dugger, must stay home. Tufts has made application, however, and may possibly be an entrant in the big indoor meet next winter. Dugger, only a sophomore, turned in a 14.6s. performance in the semifinal at Durham Friday—which should serve warning to the rest of the country that a timber-topper par excellence is about to claim national attention.

McLaughry in Hammer

But New England will not go unrepresented at the intercollegiates, and may in fact return home with a title or two. Possibly the best prospect is Brown's football star and hammer thrower, John McLaughry, who looped the ball 175ft. 3in. for a new meet record at Durham. This mark is only six feet behind the mark set in 1923 by Fred Tootell of Bowdoin, who now, incidentally, coaches Rhode Island State, winner at New Hampshire.

Another boy who cannot be overlooked is Kenny Clapp, also of Brown, who scored a triple in the 100, 200, and low hurdles, set up a new record in the hurdles, and tied the long dash mark. Ken may not take the dash at Randall's Island, but on the other hand he will come mighty close to adding the outdoor title to his indoor crown.

Smith in Mile

The mile field had better give attention to Don Smith of Maine, who won going away in 4m. 18.6s. at Durham. It is not beyond the realm of comprehension to expect a 4m. 14s. clocking from him, which is better than the 26-year-old intercollegiate record. Don will have his work cut out, however, to lead home Louis Zamperini of Southern California, holder of the National Collegiate A. A. mile title and record of 4m. 8.3s.

Yet a fourth New England possibility is slim Don Blount of Dartmouth, who handed Anson Perina of Princeton, Penn Relay Carnival champion, a defeat in the Heptagonals. Don leapt 24ft. 6¾in. to erase Perina's former mark of 24ft. 2in. of last year.

Seeks Third Sweep

Other than these four, individual titles in the I. C. 4-A meet seem destined to go to other parts of the country. There is Long John Woodruff of Pittsburgh, who aims to win his third 440 and 880 sweep, a feat which no runner has done in this century. And there are those two javelin throwers, Bob Peoples of Southern California, who hurled the spear 234ft. 1⅞in. for a new American record this spring, and Nick Vukmanic of Penn State, who took all the national javelin titles last year.

There are other aces, too numerous to mention in the short space of this article, more than one of whom comes from the star-laden Trojan group. Harvard and other universities are probably wise in not attempting to compete for the team title. The smaller sectional meets form their high points of the season.

Bruen Is Stand-Out in Golf

HOYLAKE, England, May 23 (AP)—Here is 19-year-old Jim Bruen of County Cork standing on the Hoylake practice tee cracking out drives and making his caddy duck 275 yards away. Henry Cotton is standing back of him shaking his head.

"Miraculous," says elegant Henry. "You'd better tell them in America all about this boy."

Cotton's theory is that once in every generation Britain or the United States produces one golfer who sincerely believes that golf is an easy game, and Cotton's nomination for now is Bruen.

This is the same Bruen who, last year at 18, played No. 1 for the British Walker Cup team and carried Charlie Yates, the British Amateur champion, to the 35th green before going down. Since then remarkable things have happened.

Changed Grip

The boy who last year at St. Andrews weighed 189 now weighs 164. He's hitting the ball about 20 yards farther. He also has completely changed his grip, and despite these facts he arrived here a week ago and played this course—the longest in England—five times in 17 under par.

Bruen is a remarkable combination of cockiness and artlessness.

I asked him what he thought his chances were of winning the amateur this week.

"I'm hoping more to win the Open at St. Andrews," he replied. Yet there was no bravado about this remark. He probably believes it and there are a lot of critics around here who give him a good chance to win both.

Wide Loop Swing

Bruen still has a wide loop in his swing, but like Paul Runyan he manages to control it perfectly. From the top of the swing to the finish he is perfect. This swing gives the illusion that he is just about to drive the ball away out to the right and occasionally one will get away from him, but most of the time he's dividing the fairway.

The test of his game came when he defeated Leonard Crawley, England's finest swinger and one of the country's true veterans, 4 and 20.

Goodman Has New Golf Clubs

OMAHA, Nebr. (AP)—"Johnny Goodman used to have a putter—now he's got a golf game."

The speaker, Stanley Davies, golf pro at the Omaha Field Club, saw Johnny start out as a caddy on that course and aided him in the climb that took the stocky Omahan to the National Open and amateur championships and membership on three Walker Cup teams.

A crisp No. 1 iron shot that sped far down the middle of the fairway bore out the remark as Johnny limbered up.

Despaired at Clubs

Standing beside the first tee, the heavy-set, ruddy-faced veteran pro all but threw up his hands in despair as he described the clubs Goodman used to play with.

"Why, he used clubs the last time he went to England that I wouldn't give my worst dub," Davies asserted with feeling. "My, my, what a terrible conglomeration he had. His irons didn't match and they were too heavy and stiff for him. I don't see how he played as good golf as he did."

Davies, who had long been trying to persuade Johnny to use lighter clubs, finally set his foot down this year. Now Goodman uses 13¼-ounce matched clubs instead of his old 14¼-ounce sticks.

Lighter Clubs

The lighter clubs, Davies explained, having more flexible shafts, make the club head do more work and give more "whip" to the stroke.

Davies, it appears, is right. Johnny, eight pounds lighter, has been out of the 60's only twice this spring in more than a dozen trips around the Field Club course. He is, as Davies said, hitting the ball like a "rifle bullet, straight and true with plenty of yardage."

Goodman admits he's hitting the ball better. "I'm playing fine golf this spring," he said matter-of-factly. He grabbed an iron and sent a high one spinning toward the green, the ball lighting a few feet from the pin.

Great Year Ahead

"I'm dropping them all in there that way," he said, "and my drives are going good, too. I'm practicing more and feel I'm going to have a great year."

Goodman said he plans to enter only the National Open at Philadelphia next month and the National Amateur at North Shore, Chicago, in September. It was at North Shore that he won the 1933 Open title.

Being married, he said, keeps him closer to Omaha, and with that he pulled out another new iron, commented it felt "swell" and dropped another ball within club's length of the cup.

Local Box Score

Bees

Boston	May 22 ab.	r.	bh.	tb.	po.	a.	e.
Cooney cf	4	1	0	0	4	0	0
Miller ss	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
Garms 3b	4	2	2	2	0	4	0
Hassett 1b	4	1	3	4	10	2	0
Simmons lf	3	1	2	2	4	1	0
Hodgin rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Lopez c	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
Warstler 2b	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Fette p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Errickson p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	34	5	9	10	27	12	0

Chicago	ab.	r.	bh.	tb.	po.	a.	e.
Hack 3b	5	0	0	0	1	5	0
Herman 2b	5	0	1	1	1	6	0
Galan lf	4	1	1	3	1	0	0
Leiber cf	3	1	1	4	4	0	1
Marty rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
G. Russell 1b	3	0	0	0	15	1	0
Mesner ss	4	1	3	4	2	1	0
Mancuso c	3	0	2	3	2	0	0
Lee p	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
*Gleeson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. Russell p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	3	9	16	27	17	1

*Batted for Lee in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Runs batted in, Warstler 2, Hassett 2, Hodgin, Leiber, Gleeson. Two-base hits, Mesner, Hassett, Mancuso. Three-base hit, Galan. Home run, Leiber. Sacrifice hit, Mancuso. Double plays, Herman, Mesner and G. Russell 2; Simmons and Lopez. Left on base, Boston 6, Chicago 10. Base on balls, by Fette 4, by Errickson, by Lee 4. Struck out, by Fette 4, by Lee 2. Hits, off Fette, 6 in 5 innings; off Errickson, 3 in 4 innings; off Lee, 9 in 8 innings; off J. Russell, 0 in 1 inning. Wild pitch, Fette. Winning pitcher, Fette. Losing pitcher, Lee. Time, 2h. 10m. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Stark. Attendance, 4,851.

No Topping Here

Harry Topping, No. 1 University of Chicago golf player, proved there is not necessarily anything in a name when he covered five consecutive holes on the Notre Dame course in 11 strokes recently. Two birdies, a par three, followed by another pair of birdies, on No's. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, involve hitting the ball on the nose.

Rebuild Diamond

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—After the recent flood which damaged the Indiana University campus, it was necessary to put 20 loads of dirt on the baseball diamond to build up the infield.

Named best minor league manager in 1937, Jake Flowers found himself job-hunting this spring.

Major League Stars Play Golf Till ? ? ?

The desire to play golf, rather than to report for spring baseball practice, was said to be responsible for several big league ball players holding out before signing contracts.

Just as long as a player is a "hold-out," he does not have to report to the training camp and start passing the ball around and taking his turn at batting practice, say some observers. He can remain at his favorite Southern golf club and enjoy the daily fourball match.

Many in Sarasota, Fla., felt that Paul Waner, recent holdout, was not concerned about salary, but held off signing a contract with Pittsburgh so that he might remain at the Bobby Jones golf course in Sarasota for a few more rounds of golf. Other big leaguers have been thought to favor a similar policy.

St. Louis Alumni

NEW YORK (AP)—Six of the eight managers in the international league this season once played baseball in St. Louis, either for the Browns or the Cardinals.

The Call of Boston

The summer visitor and vacationer will get glimpses into the genuine New England in these delightful articles by Eleanor Early, author of "And This Is Boston" and other books. Read these engaging tales of historical spots in and near Boston, then visit and enjoy them more.

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Two American Golfers Reach Third Round of British Amateur Golf Championship

Dollar Putter and Sunshine Put Yates in Second Round

HOYLAKE, Eng., May 23 (AP)—Defending Champion Charley Yates of Atlanta won the 16th and 17th holes today to defeat Donald Cameron, wealthy Scottish Internationalist, 2 and 1, to reach the third round of the British Amateur Golf Championship. With him into the third round went Dick Chapman, Greenwich (Conn.) socialite, with a 5 and 3 victory over M. W. Budd.

HOYLAKE, Eng., May 23 (AP)—An old dollar putter and a little Georgia sunshine lifted defending champion Charlie Yates into the second round of the British Amateur Golf Championship yesterday and finally broke a slump that threatened to send him back to Atlanta post haste.

That Georgia-like sun limbered him up and on the 5th green the old dollar putter did the rest. As the result he polished off Bruce Thompson, local blond bond salesman 5 and 4.

Wide World

Charlie Yates

Chapman Played Well

Dick Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., socialite, and only other of the five Americans entered to see action yesterday, joined the titleholder in the second round with a display of fine golf that turned back John Cowley of Rotherham, 4 and 3.

For five holes Yates scrambled. He hit a spoon shot into the sand trap at the first, but managed to win the hole when Thompson took a six. He hit his drive into the sand at the second and flubbed his approach. Though he got away with that, he lost his hole lead at the third when again his drive went into the sand and again he muffed his approach.

Putting Stars

All that and another poor chip to the 5th left him with a 15-foot putt to keep from going one down and it was here that the old dollar putter helped the champion out. Charlie look that 15-footer over for an uncommonly long time and then tapped it across the keen green carpet. It ran straight to center of the cup, wavered on the lip and then disappeared.

Two holes later another 18-footer vanished for a deuce and then "Happy Charlie" began to joke with the gallery again. One up at the turn, he hit a screaming full brassie into the heart of the 10th green, did the same thing at the 12th and then, fully confident at last, took the next two for the match.

Seldom in Trouble

"That sunshine was wonderful," said Charlie. "I feel better now."

Chapman, in contrast, had no such difficult time getting started. He was making two shots do the work of three all afternoon. The New Englander was chipping and putting perfectly and except for the 6th hole where he hit two balls into the orchard out of bounds he never was in trouble.

Cornell Nine Ties Harvard For Top Place

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	7	2	.778
Cornell	7	2	.778
Dartmouth	7	3	.700
Princeton	3	5	.375
Yale	3	5	.375
Pennsylvania	3	6	.333
Columbia	2	9	.182

Results May 22

Cornell 5, Princeton 4

PRINCETON, N. J., May 22 (AP)—Cornell gained a tie with Harvard for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League yesterday by defeating Princeton on University Field, 5 to 4.

The Ithacans staged a four-run rally in the seventh inning to come from behind and take the contest originally scheduled as the nightcap of a Saturday double-header before it was cut short by rain. Cornell was the "home" team even though playing at Princeton.

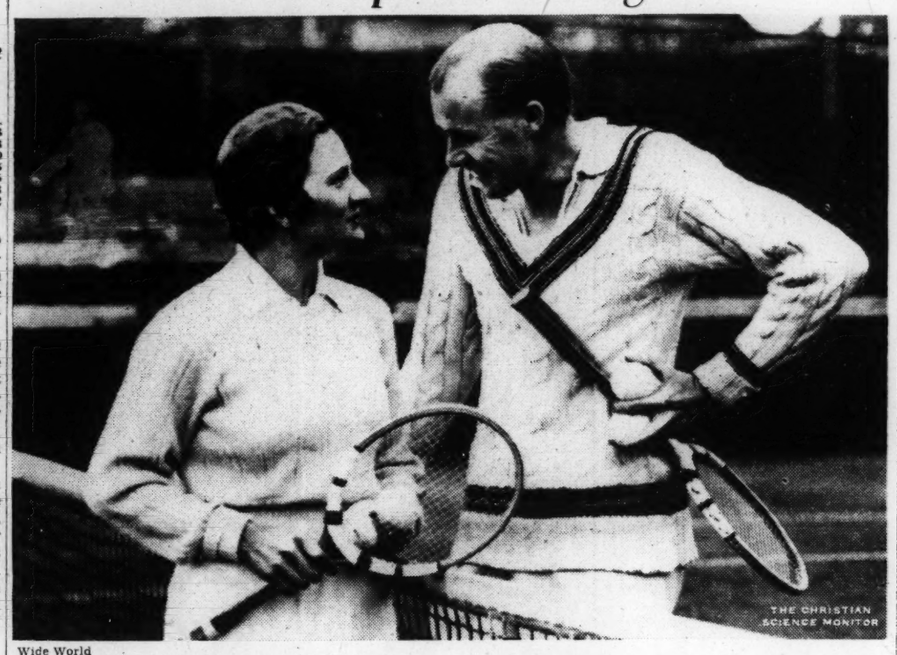
Dan Carmichael, Princeton pitcher, blew a 3-1 lead in the seventh. He allowed two singles, walked four men, hit one batter and was guilty of a wild pitch as Cornell took the lead. Cornell snuffed out a Princeton rally in the eighth after Sparky Hill had crossed the plate with the Tigers' fourth run.

The score by innings:

Princeton	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4 8 1
Cornell	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	x	5 7 1

Carmichael, Farber, and Jones; Young, Stehnach, and White.

Former Champions Get Together



Wide World

Helen Jacobs, former United States and Wimbledon women's singles tennis champion, and William T. Tilden, former United States and Wimbledon men's singles champion, both of the United States, now in England.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Sun Shining for Grove Again

A steady rain fell on Fenway Park. The Detroit-Red Sox game had just been postponed and the boys were filing out of the clubhouse for various destinations. Ted Williams, Bobby Doer and Woody Rich were off to the movies, a western thriller preferred. Jimmy Foxx, Doc Cramer and Jos Vosmik started for their hotels, there to "sit around" and await continuation of the series. The Fenway grandstand was cold and barren.

Up in the office sat Lefty Grove, his size 12 shoes against a warm radiator, staring out across the darkened diamond. "Just my 'luck' to have it rain when I'm in a hittin' streak," said the great lefthander, without moving a muscle.

Lessons for Foxx

"Listen to who's talking," laughed Tom Daly, who was pacing up and down the floor like a restless animal in a circus cage. "I suppose we'll never hear the last of that home run you hit against Detroit Sunday."

"Well, it wasn't a 'fluke,'" Lefty bellowed, jumping to his feet as if to challenge anyone who doubted it. "That ball was hit. Plenty of guys haven't hit over that fence—guys who are supposed to be hitters. Where's that Foxx. He wants me to give him some lessons."

Grove went to another part of the office, probably to get in the way of anyone who was trying to do an honest day's work.

Tom Daly left the press room, where Lefty had been broadcasting, and joined Hughie Duffy and Neil Mahoney in Billy Delaney's private dining room in the rear of the grandstand. Mahoney is the Newton boy, once of Northeastern University, who on June 1 will take over Duffy's old job scouting New England for the Red Sox.

Quite an Appetite

"Come in boys," greeted Hughie, ordering two more roast beef dinners.

"Quite an appetite for a little fellow," said Daly, pointing at Hughie's plate.

"A young fellow like myself has got to eat plenty to keep up with you old-timers," grinned Duffy, who was playing ball back in 1887.

Daly settled in a chair and went to work on a slice of roast beef. "Tell Neil about that plane ride we took from St. Louis to Chicago on that last western trip, Hughie," said Tom. "Isn't that the last word in travel?"

"Yes, sir," admitted Hughie. "I didn't like the idea of flying when I first read the bulletin in the clubhouse at St. Louis, but after we got started I was for it, 100 per cent. It was just as comfortable as it is right here in this room. We had a big steak dinner and it was great. You could walk around just as if we were on a train."

Favors Air Travel

"You look out the window," said Daly, "and you have the feeling that you're suspended in the air. The ground underneath is stationary. Nothing but flat land all the way. I think we could take several of our hops by air—between here and New York, Washington and Philadelphia."

"I've never been up," put in Mahoney. "But from what I hear it's the only way to travel."

Daly finished his dinner and started back toward the office. Jim Tabor was just leaving the clubhouse. "That fellow is sure hitting the ball," Tom said. "Right now he's hitting harder than anybody on this ball club. Why, most of his hardest balls have been caught. Remember that great catch Mel Almada made on him the other day? Well, he caught hold of one to right field in St. Louis that was tagged harder than that, but Rupert Thompson caught it without moving. It almost knocked him down."

Sold Out for May 30

At the entrance to the main office several men were standing in line, waiting to buy tickets. A majority were turned away because they wanted reserved seats for the May 30 double-header with the Yankees. Tickets for this twin bill are at a premium. Even those "on the inside" cannot buy them. The fans wore disappointed looks as they went down the stairs, out onto the street.

In the room where tickets are distributed sat Grove, tossing paper clips at anybody who walked past his corner. Western Union boy or newspaperman—it made no difference to Lefty. They all felt the sting of clips. Rain continued to fall over Fenway, suggestive of gloom to all connected with baseball. "No Game Today"—an unpopular sign with every fan. But the sun was shining for Lefty. Hadn't he won three games in this comeback campaign, and hit a home run?

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Stamp of Stampfl

LONDON — The stamp of Stampfl is beginning to show on British field events. For since Franz Stampfl, former Austrian national coach, came to England, he has been in great demand, and his pupils are now beginning to show results of their training under his care. During the past winter, Stampfl acted as coach at both Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and at both places enthusiasm for field-events has reached heights never attained there before. He has also been coaching schoolboys and athletic club members, more of whom are taking the practice of field events seriously than ever did so in the past.

Formerly the youth of Britain, generally speaking, has shown no particular interest in such pastimes as throwing the discus, putting the weight or throwing the javelin. But this year at the Public Schools championships promoted annually by the London Athletic Club there were record entries for all three of these events—83, 80 and 61 respectively. And the standard in each was decidedly higher than usual.

Bettering Records

In the javelin-throw, for example, no fewer than 20 of the competitors managed to exceed the "standard" distance, 135 feet, and the winner put up a fresh record for the meeting with 178ft. 8¼in. The hand of Stampfl was apparent in the achievement, for the boy who did it—P. Scarf, of Mill Hill School—is one of the Austrian's pupils. A short while afterwards, Scarf improved upon the performance by just over three feet, while attaining to 181ft. 9½in. in the course of a team match between schoolboys of London and Paris.

One of the developments expected to accrue from the Stampfl touch in club athletics is the rise of Charles Reidy, South London Harriers, as a first-class discus thrower. Reidy, an Irish Rugby Football "International" is a very husky individual—he stands 6ft. 3in. in height and weighs 224 pounds—and he is now undergoing preparation to be a field-event star on the Stampfl plan. That is to say, throughout the winter he has been doing "building up" exercises appropriate to the events on which he is to concentrate, and now he is throwing all the while for style and technique, not for distance.

Not to Specialize

One of Stampfl's theories is that the best way in which to specialize is not to specialize. While, in its particular application to Reidy, means that instead of training to a discus-thrower simply by throwing the discus, he does so by throwing the hammer and putting the weight as well. Each of these things, says Stampfl, helps the other two, just as long jumping helps high jumping, and vice versa.

Stampfl has done much to change the attitude of the typical British athletic club member to the question of field events. And in this connection I can hardly do better than quote the words of Reidy himself. "I no longer believe," he says, "that athletes can obtain proficiency in field events by turning out only when the spirit moves them, by throwing and jumping for distance or height with as much expenditure of energy as is possible for 15 minutes then lazing around gossiping, and, finally, after one hour and a half (of which less than 20 minutes was usefully employed) slouching back to the changing room for a shower."

Thoroughly Outclassed

To American readers, it may seem extraordinary that anyone ever did believe that proficiency in field events could be gained in this wise. But Reidy gives a true enough indication of the traditional, causal British approach to this department of athletics. Which carries with it, of course, the explanation why, in international competition, British field events men have been so thoroughly outclassed.

Corey Elected Captain

Ed Corey of Mansfield has been elected captain of the Boston University tennis team for the coming year.

Champion Tiger Golf Team Faces Tournament in Iowa

Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association

Final Standing

Southern Division

College	W.	L.	TW.	FW.	P.	OP.
*Princeton	6	0	25	14	39	15
Georgetown	4	1	22	9	31	14
Penn State	3	2	17	10	27	18
Cornell	1	4	13	5	18	27
Pennsylvania	1	4	10	5	15	30
Pittsburgh	1	4	7	5	12	33
Northern Division						
**Dartmouth	5	2	27	12	39	24
*Yale	4	2	22	14	36	18
Williams	3	2	19	8	27	18
Harvard	3	2	18	8	26	19
Holy Cross	1	4	9	4	13	32
Brown	0	5	3	2	5	40

*Includes one play-off match. **Includes two play-off matches.

LEGEND—W., Team matches won. L., Team matches lost. TW., Twosomes won. FW., Foursomes won. P., Points. OP., Opponents' points.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Having won the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association championship for the second year in a row, Princeton now is looking forward to the title tournament of the Intercollegiate Golf Association of America, scheduled for Des Moines, Iowa, on June 26. The Tigers probably will send to the tournament the team that swept through the eastern competition, in which the Tigers defeated all five of their rivals in the Middle Atlantic Division and then trounced Dartmouth, 7 to 2, in the interdivisional playoff last week end. Dartmouth had qualified to meet the Tigers by winning the New England division title, beating Yale in a play-off the day before.

Tigers Took Four

In overwhelming the Indians in the final, Princeton took four of the six singles matches and all three of the foursomes, and the leading Dartmouth scorer, Wilson Flohr, suffered his first twosome defeat of the season when he bowed to Princeton's Bob Riddle, the baseball pitcher turned golfer.

Throughout the season Princeton used only seven men—Harold Munger, Lee Maxwell, Riddle, Ed Clark, Pete Page, Jack Selby, and Trumble Richard—with the first five seeing action in every one of the league matches. Richard competed only against Georgetown in the opening engagement, but Selby replaced him after that.

Reversed Decision

By beating Yale, 6 to 3, the day before, Dartmouth reversed a 5-4 decision which the Blue had scored during the regular tournament. The Indians surprised by taking two foursomes, for Yale had been exceptionally strong in doubles play all year, and four of the six singles. Those foursome victories were tallied by the combinations of Bobby Jacobson and Manton Cotton, and Flohr and Bill Clark, who defeated Yale's duos of Ed Meister-Renny Merritt, and Virgil Scoot-Chauncey Page, respectively, after the Eli pairs had been unbeaten all season.

Including the points he scored in the play-off, Flohr emerged as the association's high scorer, with 8½ points on six singles and five doubles victories. Three men—Princeton's Selby and Georgetown's Billy Shea and Bill Dettweiler—each tallied 7 points in Middle Atlantic Division play, although Selby also scored 1½ points in the play-off.

Leading Scorer on Each Team

Southern Division

Name and College	Mtchs.	TW	FW	P
*Selby, Princeton	5	5	4	7
Shea, Georgetown	5	5	4	7
Dettweiler, Georgetown	5	5	4	7
Mahaffey, Penn State	5	3	4	5
Miller, Penn State	5	3	4	5
Brand, Penn State	5	3	4	5
Daddio, Pittsburgh	5	3	4	5
Thompson, Pennsylvania	5	3	3	4½
Sterling Cornell	5	3	2	4
Northern Division				
†Flohr, Dartmouth	7	6	5	8½
Barr, Harvard	5	5	4	7
*Meister Yale	6	4	5	6½
*Scott, Yale	6	4	5	6½
*Page, Yale	6	4	5	6½
Anderson, Williams	5	3	3	6½
Keller, Holy Cross	5	3	2	4
Graham, Brown	5	2	2	3

*Includes one play-off match. †Includes two play-off matches.

Qualifying Rounds Decide National Open Golf Field

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—The major portion of the field of more than 170 players who will play four tough rounds of golf for the national open championship at the Philadelphia Country Club June 8, 9 and 10, was decided yesterday.

Sectional qualifying rounds at 31 of the 32 listed sites whittled the original list of 1,201 entries down to a workable number. Only at Birmingham, Ala., were matters left unsettled when a heavy rain forced a day's postponement.

Wright Shoots 132

Atlanta's famous East Lake course, where Bobby Jones learned to play, saw the most remarkable exhibition of par cracking. Low scores were the order. It took real good golf to head the list or even to qualify, but no one else managed to put together two rounds like those of Tommy Wright, professional from Knoxville, Tenn.

Wright shot rounds of 68-64—132, slicing eight strokes off par and shattering the competitive course record.

Next in line in the nation-wide scoring derby were Clayton Heafner of Charlotte, N. C., with 66-71—137 at Charlotte, and Sammy Snead, the slugging White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., pro, with 74-65—139 at Washington's Congressional Club.

Stars Fail

From there, the scores ranged upwards to 157, which was good enough for one of the two qualifying places allotted to New Orleans. But where the fields were big and the competition tough, more than one top-flight player failed to make the grade.

Most famous of those whose scores weren't quite good enough were two-time champion Walter Hagen and Chick Evans, who won the open in 1916 and the national amateur twice. They found plenty of company on the sidelines, however, as Jimmy Thomson of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., Joe Kirkwood and Leo Diegel went down with Hagen at Philadelphia; Al Watrous of Detroit failed to qualify for the first time since 1920; John (the mysterious) Montague and Jock Hutchinson, among others, failed at Chicago. They played with Evans, incidentally.

Manero Qualifies

Others who missed out included four of the Turnesa brothers, Fred Haas, Senior and Junior, Scotty Campbell, Fay Coleman, Eddie Held and a lot of others nearly as prominent.

The big tournament at Philadelphia won't suffer seriously because of their absence, however, for ex-champions Billy Burke, Johnny Goodman, and Tony Manero were among the qualifiers. Goodman was one of the few amateurs to lead their fields. He shot 73-70—143 at Omaha. Another amateur leader was Melvin (Chick) Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., who shot 73-72—145 at Detroit.

In addition, defending champion Ralph Guldahl and 25 others of the 30 low scorers at Cherry Hills last year, go into the tournament automatically. They are exempted, along with the home club pro, Ed Dudley, and an Australian visitor, Norman Von Nida, from the sectional qualifying.

Marble Set for Wimbledon

CHICAGO (AP)—The lure of Hollywood is strong, but thus far not as strong as the lure of Wimbledon in the life of Alice Marble, California's tennis star.

Miss Marble, National Singles Champion, says she has won all the titles she's interested in except the women's championship at the time-honored English tournament.

She now is en route to England, making the trip by easy stages.

The Californian veteran was defeated recently in an exhibition match by Chet Murphy, No. 1 man on the University of Chicago team, 6—4, 6—3.

"Say, these young fellows are too steady for me," she said, after the match. "Just when you relax, thinking you have a shot laid away, they bang it back at you."

Miss Marble has been toying with the idea of getting into the movies ever since she did a successful turn as night club singer in New York last winter.

"Maybe yes, maybe no," she said, in answer to whether she would turn working girl for the cinema regardless of her success in England this time.

"Ever since I competed at Wimbledon the first time I have had my heart set on winning that championship," Miss Marble explained. "I think this is my year and if I do win I can quit if I want to."

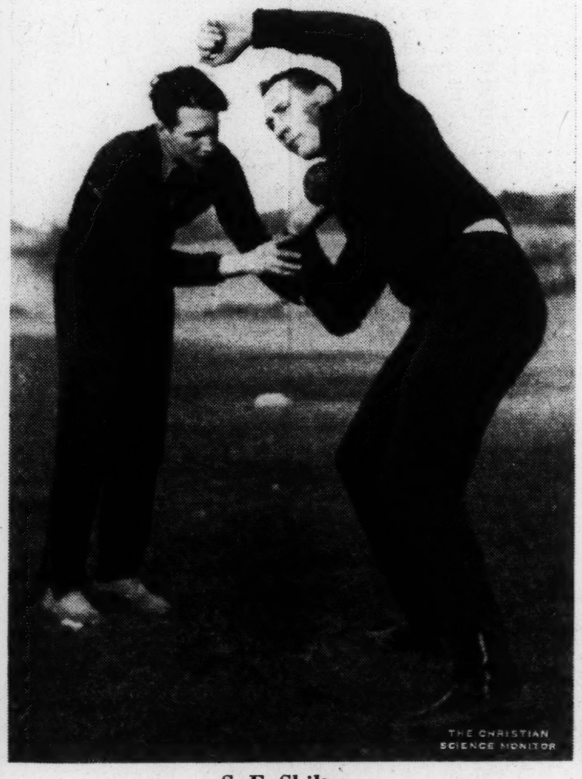
Eleanor Tennant, her coach, also thinks it's Alice's year.

"Alice is playing better tennis than a year ago," said Miss Tennant, "and I think she will win. I am sure she has everything to take the title."

Miss Marble won her second U. S. singles championship at Forest Hills last September with an easy straight-set victory over Nancye Wynne of Australia with the loss of only three games.

John Moakley, former Olympic track coach, has served Cornell 40 years.

Teaching Technique



S. F. Skilton

Franz Stampfl, Austrian coach in England, teaches weight putting technique to C. J. Reidy, former Irish Rugby International, who is expected to shine as a discus thrower

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Hal Schumacher, Giants — Pitched six hitter to whip Pirates, 9-2.

Buddy Hassett, Bees — Collected two singles and a double, scored one run and drove in two others in 5-3 victory over Cubs.

Harland Clift, Browns — His homer in fifth inning whipped Athletics.

Morton Cooper, Cardinals — Handcuffed Phillies with four hits for 2-1 victory.

Ernie Lombardi, Reds — His single and double drove in three runs in 6-3 triumph over Dodgers.

Skeet Match to Tigers

STRATFORD, Conn., May 22 (AP)—Princeton won the first annual intercollegiate skeet championship by defeating its other Big Three rivals in the initial competition, staged here Saturday.

Breaking 228 out of a possible 250 targets, the Tiger quintet led Yale, which finished second, by eight birds, while Harvard pulled up in third place with 219 despite the markmanship of P. L. Reed, who broke 49 out of a possible 50 birds to carry off the individual championship.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(First Three in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	PC
McQuinn, Browns	29	119	22	47	.395
Galan, Cubs	23	81	19	32	.395
Mazzera, Browns	21	79	20	31	.392
Arnovich, Phillies	29	115	16	45	.391
Foxx, Red Sox	19	70	19	27	.386
J. Martin, Cardinals	17	54	13	19	.352

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	7	Mize, Cardinals	7
Gehringer, Tigers	5	Camilli, Dodgers	7
Chapman, Athl'tics	5	Ott, Giants	6
Foxx, Red Sox	5	McCormick, Reds	6
Selkirk, Yankees	5	Lombardi, Reds	6

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Wright, Senators	26	Goodman, Reds	28
Hoag, Browns	25	McCormick, Reds	25
Greenberg, Tigers	24	Ott, Giants	25
Dickey, Yankees	24	Camilli, Dodgers	24
Walker, W. Sox	24		

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 4, Newark 3 (10 innings).
Toronto 5-0, Rochester 1-4.
Syracuse 12, Baltimore 5.
Buffalo-Montreal, rain.

American Association

Minneapolis 10, St. Paul 5.
Louisville 5, Indianapolis 0.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Houston 10, Shreveport 5.
San Antonio 10, Beaumont 8.
Oklahoma City 6, Tulsa 3.
Dallas 13, Fort Worth 11 (11 innings).

Southern Association

Atlanta 7, New Orleans 4.
Memphis 9, Nashville 2.
Knoxville-Little Rock, rain.
Only games.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre-Albany, rain.
Only game scheduled.

Tourney at Holyoke

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Officials of the National Amateur Baseball Congress have announced that Holyoke, Mass., has been selected as the site of the championship tournament for the eastern section of the nation.

The tourney dates are Sept. 9 and 10, and the victor will be the class of some 2,000 teams from 12 eastern seaboard states.

Snow Spoils Ski Meet

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 (AP)—After weeks of mild weather had greatly reduced snow packs, a late season ski tournament was arranged for yesterday in Lassen National Park. Saturday night it snowed so hard in an unseasonal storm, the highway was closed and the tournament called off.

Captains Test Teams

LONDON (CP)—Walter Hammond who captained Test teams against Australia last summer and in South Africa during the winter will lead England against the West Indies in three international cricket matches in the current season.

The first Test wil be played at Lord's, June 24, the second at Manchester, July 22, and the final contest at the Oval, Aug. 19. Hammond's appointment as skipper was announced by the English Selection Committee.

Carry-Over Sport Program Sponsored for Lehigh Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Pa. — Expansion of the "carry-over" sports program at Lehigh University to be directed by Fay C. Bartlett, assistant professor of physical education, is announced by Dr. C. C. Williams, President.

Provisions have been made for the development of fencing and golf programs for the coming year. In the future, additional activities may be included.

In announcing the grant of funds for golf and fencing instruction, Dr. Williams stated that increased interest in these sports determined their inclusion in the physical education teaching program. He also stated that this was another means of preparing students for wholesome and enjoyable recreation after graduation.

President Williams added, "We shall gradually expand the carry-over sports program because students need guidance and training in athletic activities in which they can participate for many years after leaving college. Further expansion will depend on student interest, facilities, and teaching load."

Although the golf and fencing programs are the only ones to be effected during the coming academic year, President Williams revealed that consideration also is being given to squash and handball. A study of the plans and costs for a new sports theater now being made by President Williams and members of the Board of Trustees calls for the construction of several handball and squash courts as well as a rifle range.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	17	9	.654
Cincinnati	18	10	.643
Chicago	15	14	.517
Boston	14	14	.500
Pittsburgh	13	15	.464
New York	13	16	.448
Brooklyn	11	15	.423
Philadelphia	10	18	.357

Results May 22

Boston 5, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 1.
New York 9, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	21	5	.808
Boston	16	7	.696
Chicago	15	13	.536
Cleveland	13	13	.500
Washington	11	15	.423
Philadelphia	10	16	.385
St. Louis	11	18	.379
Detroit	10	20	.333

Results May 22

St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 3.
Other games postponed.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
BOSTON
142 MASS. AVENUE
(Next door to Fenway Theatre)
252 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
(Opposite Symphony Hall)
CAMBRIDGE
22 DUNSTER STREET
(A few doors from Harvard Square)
BROOKLINE
296 HARVARD ST. (Coolidge Corner)
Daily Breakfast Specials served at all Georgian Stores, 15c to 40c
25c SPECIALS
Served Wednesday from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Individual Chicken Pie — Rolls and Butter
Fried Flounder Filet
Tartar Sauce — Pickled Beets
French Fried Potatoes — Rolls and Butter
55c DINNER
Served Wednesday from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Fruit Juice or Cup Soup
Broiled Fresh Chicken Halibut
Lemon Butter
Choice of Fresh Vegetable — Potato
Dinner Salad — Rolls and Butter
Pudding — Pie — Ice Cream
Tea — Coffee — Milk
60c DINNER
Fruit Cup or Cup Soup
Roast Spring Lamb
Mint Jelly — Brown Gravy
New Green Peas — Potato — Dinner Salad
Rolls and Butter
Pudding — Pie — Ice Cream
Tea — Coffee — Milk
40c
Fresh Crab Flake Salad au Mayonnaise
French Fried Potatoes — Rolls and Butter

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Art Among the Rising Generation—Horace Heidt of the Radio

Museum School Exhibition Marks Changes in Trend

By Dorothy Adlow

In the special exhibition galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, has been installed the annual display of works by students of the Museum School. The exhibition consists of sculptures, oils, drawings, pure and practical designs, silver work, and jewelry.

In every department the implied slogan is, freedom and individuality and adaptation to needs, subject, and materials. The earlier teachers who have remained in the school have willingly adopted the slogan, and the new ones have apparently been chosen because their methods are harmonious with it. Consequently, we may expect upon visiting the gallery to find variety and novelty, to observe that each temperament has been permitted to work in a manner in which it best finds expression. No longer do we see the series of figure studies painstakingly wrought from the model; very few indeed of the erstwhile still-life arrangements command our attention for likeness to some uninteresting combination of objects.

The students of Carl Zerbe show great latitude. Most commanding are the ones who have solved the problem of making a mural painting. We are glad to see that wall painting is being taught the undergraduate so that he will not be obliged to study the medium overnight as far too many Americans have had to with the sudden windfall of Federal commissions. Mr. Zerbe's pupils paint from the model, and if they are inclined towards literalness, he does not forbid it. He encourages them to use paint in many ways, so that they will not feel constrained by a set method. His own pictorial style is pronouncedly individualistic, but he maintains an open attitude on paint and its manipulation by a variety of young people who possess more or less talent.

* * *

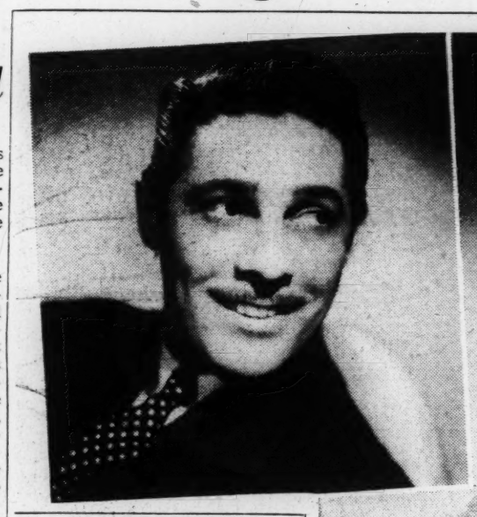
The sculptures reveal the most obvious break with past policy. Mr. Allen has students who work with wood, granite, cement, copper. Trees that fell in the hurricane have contributed materials to some of the shrewd and adaptable students. Wood carving is of particular interest this season. The students have been taught to take their cue from nature, and we find, for example, that the carving emerges from the oak tree trunk, as though conditioned by its cylindrical shape; or better still, that a head takes form from a large stone picked up at the seashore. Nature itself has done some of the carving. The students are working directly on granite, getting the feeling of the material in their fingers. There are plaster sculptures, too, showing broad range, some modeled in a stylized and symbolical manner, others shaped in vigorous form directly from the living model. There is little if any imitation of the antique, and more emphasis upon primitive realism, or stylized decoration.

The drawings are also notable for diversity. The students do work from the model, but that is only the first step toward portraying the figure, for they are encouraged to do as much as possible away from the model, having been taught to study it observingly and accurately. There is, consequently, more freedom in handling, more concentration on the general sweep of the drawing, and more sensitive rendering of movement. Ture Bengtz has managed to carry the students far in the direction of technique and visualization in black and white. There are some very good drawings of the head, and sketches of the figure in the Museum Exhibition. The Department of Design has made great progress under the dynamic direction of Walter Huchthausen. He has an effective method of teaching the student to understand the theoretical in design through practical exercises. In teaching design, he never limits himself to a material or technique or flat surface; he lets go, permitting design to grow from simple obvious rudiments to elaborate ramifications.

* * *

Silversmithing and jewelry are represented in far more professional guise in show-cases well lighted. There is little that betokens the undergraduate in what is shown, for some of the articles have already been sold or bargained for. In this department, the designs are practically applied, and they must meet the requirements of a ready market. Naturally, individualism must be trimmed down a bit, and made to conform to the discipline of material, sale, and craft. The students are working directly with silver, gold, precious and semi-precious gems.

While it is chiefly of interest to look at the work of advanced students, enough examples of the first years of effort are shown to give some idea of the importance of schooling to the artist, and the great strides that can be taken by a gifted young person once he has been put into the hands of conscientious and imaginative teachers.



De Mirjian

Four Figures From 'Streets of Paris'

Upper left: Jean Sablon. Upper right: Yvonne Bouvier. Lower left: Luella Gear. Lower right: Bobby Clark. All of them are scheduled to be seen in the revue opening Monday at the Shubert Theater.

Heidt, Dance Band Leader, Looks on Success as Trust

Behind the Microphone

Horace Heidt, about whose band you can get full information by asking any college student, believes that if the world gives fame and success, it becomes a trust to use to help others. That may sound a little high-flown for a leader—not of a great symphony orchestra—but of a reigning dance band. But there it is, and if you could watch Mr. Heidt's face while he tells how it is possible to make such a philosophy work, in the highly competitive world of the "name" dance band, you would have no doubt that he means precisely what he says.

So far as the audiences for a given dance band are concerned, you can give them only so much. That's where the make-up of the Heidt show exhibits originality and a flair for surmising what will make the customers happy. And, strangely enough, it doesn't begin with the music, and the show that the band puts on, but with the personnel.

Sometimes the Heidt organization is spoken of as "Heidt's 'family.'" It's just about that. The Heidt organization was a "family" affair in the days before a glittering assignment in the silken Bowman room of the Biltmore in New York. Those were days when a band was fortunate to get a week's engagement in a motion picture house, and enough one-night stands to tide it over between such engagements.

The Heidt "set-up" provided transportation for the band as a unit in a bus. In the understanding between Heidt and his men was a clause providing that they must save a certain proportion of their salaries, and the band business manager took care of the banking so that no player needed to face an evening when he blew sour notes because he didn't know where the money was coming from to eat until next pay day. The result was that hardly a man can remember ever seeing anyone in the Heidt organization beset by worries.

Mr. Heidt himself would be the last to say that the rise of the band in its highly competitive world has been without hazard. Individual members have had personal problems which had nothing to do with money but were, rather, connected with professional development. A man was basically a good—let us say—cornetist, but, when he came to Mr. Heidt he wasn't making his capacity count for all it should, and he was discouraged. Mr. Heidt, perceiving his ability, put him to work where he could make it count for more.

Mr. Heidt conceives it his duty, as the head of a band enjoying its measure of success, to translate appreciation for that success into living terms. "We have people in the band because we know they have potentialities," he says. "We give them every chance to develop while they're with us. And then, when they're ready for the next step—going on to something better—we say, 'So long and God bless you.' It's no surprise to us that they leave us. We knew when we took them on that the day would come when they would. That's only natural. Everyone wants to advance. Why should we hold anyone back? We don't have to sacrifice anything ourselves, either. It works two ways. A member of the band goes on to something better—and leaves a place into which we can fit someone who has been wanting to come in with us, as another step up the ladder. We gain freshness, something new, very often something original, by having room into which to fit them."

Maurice Seymour

Horace Heidt

Familiar figure in the field of dance music.

Tonight at the Pops

Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" Wagner
"Unfinished" Symphony in B minor, First Movement Schubert
"Dance of the Penny Whistles" from the "Nutcracker" Suite Tchaikovsky
Alborado del Grazioso Ravel
"The Animals' Carnival," Grand Zoological Fantasia Saint-Saëns
Solo Violoncello, J. Langendoen
Pianos: J. M. Sanroma—Leo Litwin
Bolero Ravel
"Wine, Woman, and Song," Waltzes Strauss
"Bach Goes to Town" (A Fugue in Swing) Templeton
(Arranged for Orchestra by Henry Brant)
Carioca Youmans

Plays and Players

Raymond Massey was missing from the cast of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" last evening at the Plymouth Theater in New York. But he had a good excuse. He was the guest at a luncheon to the King and Queen yesterday in Toronto, Mr. Massey's native city, and missed the plane connection which would have returned him to New York in time for the evening performance.

It was Mr. Massey's first absence from the cast. His place was taken by his understudy, Richard Gaines.

* * *

Theatrical Holiday

Business on Broadway being dull at present but brisker trade being expected sometime in June, the management of "One for the Money" has decided to proceed accordingly. A three-weeks intermission has been announced beginning Monday, with performances to resume at the Booth on June 19. A total of 131 performances will have been given by Saturday night.

* * *

Schedule at Plymouth

The Priscilla Beach Theater at Plymouth will open its summer season on June 20 with "Our Town" as the first bill. Scheduled for production are "You Can't Take It With You," "Shadow and Substance," "Outward Bound," "Craig's Wife," a new play called "Speckled Fruit," "Double Door," "Cradle Song," "The Children's Hour," and a revival of "Ten Nights in a Barroom." Franklin Trask will direct. All of the settings will be designed by Joseph L. Hall.

* * *

School for Stage Design

At the Deertrees Theater in Harrison, Maine, a school for scenic and costume designers and stage technicians will be conducted under the supervision of Raoul Pene duBois, Harry Horner, Herbert Andrews, and Helene Pons. The Theater is being operated this summer by Bela Blau, with a nine weeks season in prospect starting on July 3.

* * *

Central City 'Yeomen'

Natalie Hall will have the part of Phoebe in the revival of "The Yeomen of the Guard" which is being prepared by Frank St. Leger for the annual festival at Central City, Colo., from July 15 through July 29. Hilda Burke will be Elsie, the strolling singer, and Anna Kaskas will be Dame Carruthers.

* * *

August at Surry

The summer theater season at Surry, Maine, will get under way on Aug. 1 with "Arms and the Man," followed by "Three Sisters," "Art and Mrs. Bottle," and "Larry and Jean," a new play that is described as a drama of contemporary American metropolitan life. The Surry Players will have a company of 22 members. This will be their third August season.

One New Film Due To Open Wednesday

One new movie is scheduled to open this week on Wednesday. It is "The Edge of the World," a camera account of the Shetland Islands, coming to the Fine Arts.

Most of the openings will fall on Thursday. Scheduled for that day are "Juarez" (Paul Muni and Bette Davis) at the Metropolitan; "The Hardys Ride High" (Mickey Rooney) at the State and Orpheum; and "The Gorilla" (Ritz Brothers) at the Paramount and Fenway.

Berkshire Symphonic Festival

Berkshire Symphonic Festival activities are on in earnest in anticipation of the concerts to be given the first two weeks in August by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky.

Dr. Koussevitzky, instead of going to Europe this summer, will spend several weeks at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. It is likely that for a time before and after the festival he will take a house in Stockbridge or Lenox.

The advisory committee, comprising community chairmen from all parts of the country, met at the home of the president, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, in Stockbridge last week. The resignation of Mrs. George W. Edman of Pittsfield, Mass., as chairman was announced and it was decided to have the work of the chairman taken over by the office. Miss Robinson Smith will preside at the meetings of the committee. The committee also received instructions for opening the subscription campaign on June 15.

Although hundreds of music lovers have taken out memberships and many subscriptions have been received this spring, chairmen were advised that there are plenty of seats available in the new music shed at "Tanglewood."

* * *

Members of the advisory committee who will be glad to furnish information about the concerts (Aug. 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 13) are: Mrs. Theodore R. Plunkett and Mrs. James Cashin of Adams; Mrs. S. D. Coding of Amherst; Mrs. Alan Craig, Bangor, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Smith of Bennington, Vt.; Mrs. Otto Luening of Bennington College; Mrs. Carl Dreyfus, M. A. DeWitt Howe, Mrs. Henry K. White, Mrs. William Penn Cresson, Mrs. Robert Brandegee, and Mrs. Walter Atherton of Boston; Harlie E. Wilson of Burlington, Vt.; Miss Annabelle Terrell of Chatham, N. Y.; Mrs. Bruce Crane of Dalton; Mrs. Doris Adams Hunn of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. George L. Taylor of Great Barrington; Mrs. Mary Robbins Champney of Greenfield; Mrs. Blanchard W. Means of Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Alexander Bloch of Hillsdale, N. Y.; Miss Alma Haydock of Hinsdale; Mrs. Charles Giddings of Housatonic; Mrs. Otis W. Bradley of Hudson, N. Y.; Mr. James E. Leath of Kinderhook, N. Y.; Mrs. Maurice M. Firuski of Salisbury, Conn.; Miss Margery Whiting of Lanesboro; Mrs. Harry Adams of Canaan; Miss Estelle Hutchinson of Lenox; Prof. Lewis J. Hathaway of Middlebury, Vt.; Miss Dorothea Wheaton of Millbrook, N. Y.; Mrs. Clifford W. Elling of Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. Earle Stafford of Monterey; Mrs. Norton Perkins of New Boston; Mrs. Edward T. Thaw of Dublin, N. H.; Mrs. Gorham Brooks of Keene, N. H.; Mrs. Justin Godchaux of New Orleans, La.; Mrs. David Goodnow of Norfolk; Mrs. Shelley W. Potter of North Adams; Miss Dorothy M. Bement of Northampton; Miss Rebecca H. Rider and Prof. George Dickinson of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Miss Inez Eldridge of Richmond; Mrs. Dudley Diggs of Schenectady, N. Y.; Mrs. Hollis Carlisle of Springfield; Mrs. John C. Lynch of Stockbridge; Mrs. Cornelia Colton Hollister of Toledo, Ohio; Sir Ernest MacMillan of Toronto; Mrs. Bertrand Peck of Torrington; Mrs. Archie Bray of Troy; Mrs. Harry C. Holloway of Turingham; Mrs. Noah Nason of Westboro; Mrs. Paul Mackie of Westfield; Elmer Smithies of Westfield River; Charles L. Safford and Roderick Danaher of Williamstown; Mrs. Elizabeth C. T. Miller of Windsor; Mrs. Frank London of Woodstock, N. Y.; Mrs. Frank C. Smith and Mrs. Frederick Williams of Worcester.

* * *

Trustees also met this week and heard about the many improvements being made to the physical property at Tanglewood. These improvements include the laying of hundreds of feet of tile to drain the large parking area, hauling in hundreds of tons of gravel to fill in low spots in the parking field, improvements to roads, erection of a steel tower for improved lighting of the parking area, and painting of the interior of the shed.

The gardens, too, are receiving their share of attention to be in readiness for the many visitors who flock to Tanglewood before the concerts.

Complete information about programs and other details may be obtained by writing to the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Inc., Stockbridge, Mass.

'Pride and Prejudice'

Norma Shearer will have a star part in a film version of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" when she has finished work on the current production of "The Women."

For 'Road to Rome'

When Robert E. Sherwood's play, "The Road to Rome," reaches the screen, it will have Myrna Loy in the part once played by Jane Cowl. Co-starring in the film will be Clark Gable.

'Young Mr. Lincoln' Premiere Planned

Alice Brady, Arleen Whelan, Binnie Barnes, and Cesar Romero will head the group of Hollywood players who will attend the world premiere of "Young Mr. Lincoln" in Springfield, Ill., on the night of Memorial Day, according to an announcement by Twentieth Century-Fox. In the picture Miss Brady plays the role of Abagail Clay, mother of the two boys Lincoln defends in the murder trial which is the climax, and Miss Whelan plays Hannah Clay, wife of one of the defendants. The story of the film deals with the period when Lincoln was a struggling lawyer in Springfield, Ill.

Among the guests who will attend the premiere will be: John Stelle, Lieutenant Governor; Hugh Cross, Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives; John W. Kapp, Mayor of Springfield; Dr. Herman B. Wells, President of the University of Indiana; Dr. William Duncan Copeland, President of Lincoln College, Lincoln, Ill.; Dean A. J. Harno, Provost, University of Illinois; Dr. R. B. Browne, Director of University of Illinois Extension; Emanuel Hertz of New York, writer on Lincoln; William Knight, President of the Illinois Bar Association, and Logan Hay, President of the Abraham Lincoln Association.

To Prepare Cavell Music

Anthony Collins, who wrote the score of "Victoria the Great" and "Queen of Destiny," has been signed by Herbert Wilcox to prepare the symphonic score for his current production "Nurse Edith Cavell," now filming at RKO Radio with Anna Neagle starring.

In the cast of the new picture are Edna May Oliver, George Sanders, May Robson, ZaSu Pitts, H. B. Warner, Lucian Prival, and Leonid Kinsky.

Summer Dance Activities

New York

The Fokine Ballet, a company of 50 dancers headed by Patricia Bowman and Paul Haakon, will give two pairs of programs at the Stadium concerts, with the Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Smallens conducting.

The first pair of programs, Thursday and Friday evenings, June 29 and 30, will consist of the popular Michel Fokine ballets — "Les Sylphides," "Schéhérazade," and the Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor."

For the second pair of programs, scheduled for July 27 and 28, the ballets to be given have not been announced.

* * *

Course in West

The sixth annual session of the Bennington School of the Dance, to be held at Mills College, California, from July 1 through Aug. 11, will keep Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and Hanya Holm in the West for that much of the summer, as they are each conducting a six-weeks major course there as they have previously done at Bennington.

Hardly returned from the most extensive transcontinental tour in their history, Miss Humphrey, Mr. Weidman and José Limon will also find time to conduct their usual New York summer sessions and to teach at the Perry-Mansfield School of Dance and Drama at Steamboat Springs, Colo.

Miss Graham and Louis Horst will also conduct their usual intensive June course in New York before leaving for California, as will Miss Holm.

* * *

Ballet School in Bermuda

The School of the American Ballet will hold its second annual six-weeks summer session in Bermuda, from July 11 through Aug. 18.

School work will be confined to a five-day week, and concentrated in morning classes, so that afternoons and evenings as well as week ends will be left free for rest and recreation.

The first part of each two-hour class will be devoted to ballet technique, bar and center practice; the latter part to special work, toe, variations, adagio and character.

The course will be given under the direct supervision of Vladimir Dimitriew, director of the School of the American Ballet, assisted by Ludmilla Shollar, Kyra Blanc, Anatole Vilzak and Lew Christensen, all members of the regular school faculty in New York.

* * *

Jacob's Pillow

After conducting his longest and most intensive spring course at Peabody College, Tennessee, Ted Shawn will open his farm camp, Jacob's Pillow, at Lee, Mass., for the usual courses of instruction, performances and lectures throughout the summer.

On Friday afternoons and usually Saturdays also by request, Mr. Shawn gives a series of lecture-demonstrations which draws large gatherings of visitors from the surrounding Berkshires.

* * *

Adelphi College Dance Department

Ruth St. Denis, chairman of the new dance department at Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y., announces a summer school of modern dance to be held there from July 5 to Aug. 1.

Jack Cole will be the director, Dr. Ernst Ferand, special lecturer, and Ada Korvin and Paul Love, assistants in technique and theory.

Courses comprise: Modern Dance Technique, Composition and Theory, History of the Dance, and Music in Relation to the Dance. M. L.

Providence Art Club

An exhibition of photography by members will be on view at the Providence Art Club in Providence, R. I., during the next two weeks. Many of the pictures are by members who make photographs as a hobby. The exhibition is one of the best by a local group we have seen.

No line can be drawn with definiteness between the amateur and professional photographer; many have learned to use the mechanism with sensitiveness and understanding. In most instances, subjects have been sought which have either scenic, or subject, or educational significance. The photographers seem to be learning more and more what to ignore, and what to seek. We are impressed particularly by the thoughtfulness with which subjects like trees are sought with special reference to the characteristics of growth, pattern, and weathering. Since the hurricane we have become particularly aware of trees. Another improvement to be observed is in personal photography. People are not singled out and thrown under the spotlight by most of these photographers, but rather discovered in groups in a natural setting, in everyday activity. As a result, portraiture is becoming more natural and authentic.

Among exhibitors we are drawn for one quality or another to prints of Edna W. Lawrence, notably "Lisbon Fisher Wives." Clarence Pretzer contributes a view of Yellowstone and an imposing picture of "The Devil's Tower, Wyoming." Eugene Kingman also provides some fascinating studies of the desert, and cliff ruins in Colorado. Mrs. W. E. Brigham has traveled with a camera, and she offers Danish, Sicilian, Swedish subject matter. There are other contributors; outstanding among them, Carleton Goff, Steven Waterman, Henry Chaffee, Mrs. John Knowles, Frederick Wilson, and David Aldrich. D. A.

'Babes in Arms' Cast

A sizable cast has been assembled for the Hollywood production of "Babes in Arms," work on which is due to start at once. The players include Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, Charles Winninger, Guy Kibbee, Betty Jaynes, Douglas McPhail, Leni Lynn, Henry Hull, June Preisser, and Grace Hayes. The director is Busby Berkeley.

Sherriff Literary Adviser

R. C. Sherriff has been appointed to the post of literary adviser in the new organization of Alexander Korda Film Productions. He begins his new duties with the production of "Thief of Bagdad," on which he is also credited as author of the screen play.

Film for Miss Bergner

Elisabeth Bergner, continental screen star, is returning to the screen in "Stolen Life," directed by her husband, Dr. Paul Czinner, after an absence of nearly two years. The story comes from a novel by K. J. Benes.

An American Dance Saga

Ted Shawn and His Men Dancers

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Job of Modern Teacher Reaches Out Beyond the Classroom

To Serve the Schools Fully He Must Be Their Able Public Relations Worker in Everything He Does

By Millicent Taylor

Excerpts from a speech given at the 1939 Convention of the Association for Childhood Education, held recently in Atlanta, Ga.

If there is one thing that emerges more than all else from the social transitions of the modern scene, it is, I think, the fact that we who are trying to achieve spiritual and constructive goals belong to one another. Never has it been more important that we stand together. As we look out across the world, where maps are changed for materialistic reasons, where many developments both at home and abroad tend to make us live with disquietude, we are tempted to feel that there is little that we, as individuals, can do to better so vast a situation. To me, there is this urgent answer: We must seek out one another; we must find others who believe in the things we believe in; we must reach those who care deeply for the same ideals we care about; and arouse any others who may be awakened to care for them. And having found, we must work side by side, must know that we can rely upon one another for support.

You and I care deeply for certain ideals of education. We would not want to lose the ground gained during recent years. But times have changed since most of us began working for these ideals. Widespread now is an emphasis upon the type of education we do not believe in. Over the seas mass movements have caught up youth for military and political reasons and pressed schooling into the service of definite personal ideologies. Here in the United States, to be sure, and in some other democratic countries, the sort of education we care for has won an accepted place for itself; but in the face of encroaching movements abroad it cannot be considered safe.

Once we felt we were doing our work as educators if we did a sound job as classroom teachers or supervisors, a fair amount of research and experimentation, and kept the parents of our particular children from getting upset too often. Today this is not enough. So under the subject "Interpreting the School to Home and Community," I am asking you to go over with me in the next few moments some of the challenging ways in which I from my editorial watch-tower see the educator's job as bigger and more important than it has ever been.

Reporting Your Progress

Our schools belong to all the people, and today the people know it. What is more, they are letting educators know it. Money for taxes comes harder. Money for private tuition is not so easy to provide. As a consequence you educators have probably all felt the conscious ownership the public feel for the schools you serve. This is as it should be. But it is a challenge. Not alone self-preservation, but the saving of every one of your gains in education demands that each one of you, in addition to being good teachers of children be also good teachers of the public—in particular your own children's parents and the community in which you are at work. In other words, educators cannot afford to be without intelligent public support of what they are doing. This means that whether distasteful to you or not, you must serve your schools as individual public relations workers.

How can you do this? First, I feel that, with the distinct aim of serving education, every educator today should individually take part in the life of the community. And I don't mean teas and society events, although where a teacher is not only purposeful but especially gifted socially I have known him to do the school a lot of good with this sort of entrée. The teacher comes into a community as a public servant (and this in my opinion is true also of private school or college teachers). Let each one ask himself or herself with renewed vigor: How best can I serve this community? It may be a city tenement district. It may be a delightful suburban town or a rural countryside.

No matter what it is, his first and logical step is to study it. Quietly but definitely, he must acquire a working knowledge of his environment. What are its housing problems, what about its libraries and reading facilities, its educational and employment needs, what are its hopes for itself, its pet longings, local celebrations, and even (for the sake of helping it) its petty weaknesses and glaring faults. For a time that teacher is on hand to help the community carve out for itself a happier present and future—and in so far as possible to leave it better off than he found it.

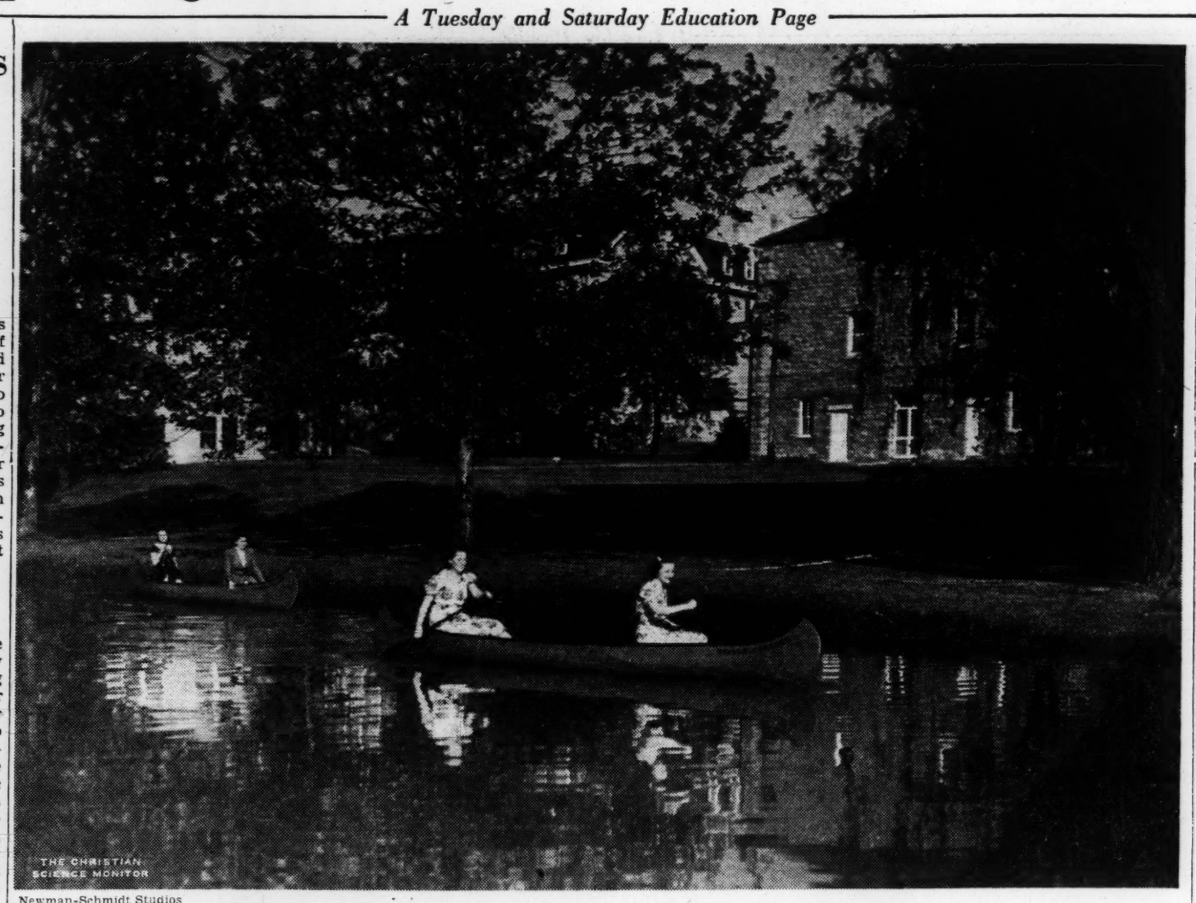
Enter Into Activities

To an extent, natural interests and special fields of training should guide in finding one's place in it. Certainly the teacher should take part in local celebrations and unobtrusively pitch in to help. It is good, too, to become an active member of some group composed of persons of various occupations, and if the teacher has a hobby, he can probably contribute through it, or through his specialty.

In a certain suburban town, for example, the teachers and professors make significant contributions to the welfare and happiness of the community. A professor living there not only has taught his own hobby to others, but has been active in forming an arts and crafts society. The head of the high school music not only has organized community sings, instrumenal groups in people's homes, and brought concerts to the town, but has in many other ways encouraged and joined those who cared enough for music to do something about it if they had the support. In a town in the Middle West where I used to teach, the enthusiasm of a kindergarten teacher for marionettes resulted in a little marionette theater company, formed by a group of men and women. They made marionettes, wrote their own plays, and gave wholesome entertainments for children and grown-ups—even performing in near-by towns. Story hours in a local branch library elsewhere developed into reading clubs for grown-ups, while many of us have seen members of our local teaching staffs sharing their teaching ability through giving short courses in grammar, public speaking, or civics, in the local women's or men's clubs, organizing December toy-choosing clinics, or helping with country bird walks or city "school journeys" for the grown-ups.

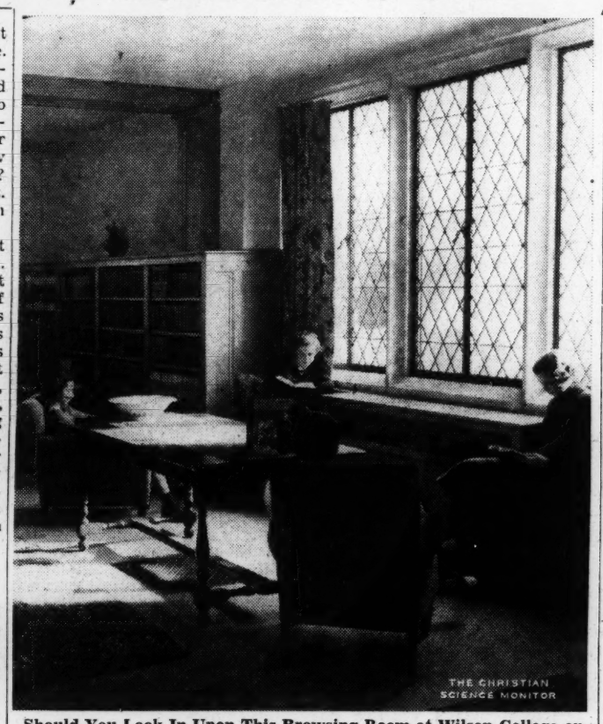
You teachers are doubtless doing all these things, more or less. It is not that I am telling you something new. I merely wish to remind us all that the educator's work these days includes taking part in the life of the community as an individual. And in taking part thus, he should not forget that he is a public relations worker for the sort of education he wishes the school to build into the life of the people.

Part II will run Saturday.



Newman-Schmidt Studios

Girls at Wilson College in Chambersburg, Pa., Canoeing on the Conocachigue. Such Hours of Quiet Companionship Are Counted Among the Treasures of a College Experience.



Should You Look In Upon This Browsing Room at Wilson College on a Certain Day Next Month, You Would Probably Find a Group of Alumnae Back on Campus to Take Part in Wilson's First Alumnae College

Students Again—For Three Days

Wilson's Alumnae College to Greet Returning 'Grads'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Alumnae of Wilson College for Women in Chambersburg, Pa., will soon have an opportunity to become college girls again. For three days the campus will be theirs and they can take part in class lectures and discussions once more. For Wilson, one of the oldest colleges for women in the United States, is celebrating its seventieth anniversary by opening its first alumnae college immediately after commencement next month. "Trends in America Since 1918" will be the subject of the returning alumnae's brief studies.

They need no formal preparation for the course, although reading lists of books which will make the lectures more interesting have been sent them. Nor will they have to take examinations. No marks will be given. Between classes they can wander over the campus, renewing old friendships and making new ones. They can play tennis on the college courts, go canoeing or swimming, or play a round of golf. What is more, they can share all these experiences with husbands or friends who may also attend the session. Alumnae clubs in the near-by communities have planned special entertainment.

Alumnae colleges are a comparatively new development in the field of adult education. But as long ago as 1916, President Hopkins of Dartmouth said, "If the college has the conviction that its influence is worth seeking at the expense of four vital years in the formative period of life, is it not logically impelled to search for some method of giving access to this influence to its graduates in their subsequent years?"

In 1924, Smith College started a service to its alumnae, sending out selected reading lists. Lafayette College in 1928 opened its doors for a one-week program of lectures for alumni. Smith held the first alumnae college for women in 1933, expecting to register 25 alumnae. Over 200 attended that year and each year since the session has been successful. Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley, and Randolph-Macon have now established alumnae colleges, and a number of other colleges have special programs during the year for their graduates.

In these days when the reason for existence of the liberal arts college is being challenged, college officials think it is a sound and progressive move to place some of the resources of the colleges at the disposal of graduates.

Wilson College was founded 70 years ago by two young ministers, Dr. Tryon Edwards and Dr. James Wallace Wightman, on the principle that the same sort of education should be given to young women as the best of colleges provided for young men. And that plan was adopted in a southern community where "female seminaries" were considered adequate for women. Some of the first teachers found it hard to accommodate themselves to the program. The young women were considered capable of looking after themselves and expected to be responsible for their own welfare. Through the years Wilson has closely adhered to its original concept of a small liberal arts college, developing its resources and facilities while keeping the enrollment to 400 students. D. H.

Young China Serves

A friend shares with us the following paragraphs of a letter from a young Chinese who after a few years as a student in the United States has now returned to China—Editor.

Hong Kong

China and the Chinese people have undergone a tremendous change during the last 10 years. The most impressive change, to me, is the spirit of self-reliance and self-confidence acquired or being acquired by the younger generation of China. This new-found self-confidence and self-reliance urge them to do something tangible for their communities and their country.

Right under my balcony, in the Y. M. C. A. playground, children learn to sing together and to play together. Most of the teachers are volunteers who want to do something for their communities. Patriotic songs are very popular, and are sung in this Y. M. C. A. building constantly. High school boys and girls come to their singing classes given free by the Y. M. C. A. When they graduate, they in turn teach the children in their own neighborhood, sometimes on the sidewalk.

This movement of group singing or choral singing has not only taught the young people the importance of co-operation, it has brought the well-to-do class and the less fortunate ones together. Twenty years ago, when I was a little boy, we were taught to shun the poorer class, not because our parents thought they were inferior but because our parents were afraid that we might copy their bad habits or manners.

Today I see that all children (of course there are exceptions) are encouraged by their own parents or teachers to play and work together. Only the other day, I watched my nephew play with a boy whose appearance was definitely untidy and who belonged to the laboring class. They were playing a game of Chinese chess in my brother's home. My brother, who almost worships cleanliness and neatness, watched the game with apparent approval. Twenty years ago, I would have been denied such a friend. At least, I would not have been able to invite him to our home. This new understanding or friendship among this younger generation will give China a new strength and unity.

K. Y. L.

Living Democratically at School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

While dictatorship has risen in many parts of the world, it has lost its foothold in one sphere—the American public school, a recent convention of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs was told by Claude V. Courter, Superintendent of Schools of Cincinnati, Ohio.

There was a time when the school principal was supposed to be a kind of fascist chief, giving orders which were executed without question by teachers who, in turn, were clothed with absolute authority over their "subjects," the children, Mr. Courter recalled. But today in the public schools of this country a democratic order has come to pass, he said.

"In most classrooms today, children live together in happy group life, planning their activities with the aid and guidance of their teachers," said Mr. Courter. "Teachers seek to surround children with things normal to their interests and to cultivate in them desires for achievement in useful fields."

The future of democracy, the educator declared, rests on the understanding on the part of educators and other leaders of their function in teaching young people to live effectively with others, with full regard for the rights of each individual; and also on a grasp by the general public of this function of education.

Children learn faster in the happier school situations of the present than they did under the tension that resulted from the stern discipline of the past, Prof. E. H. Reeder, of the University of Illinois, told the convention. He said this had been proved by actual measurements. But more valuable to the children than mere learning, he said, is the practice in self-command they get from increased responsibility for their own conduct.

International Y. H. A.

The National Student Federation of America reports that 70 new youth hostels are being established along the frontiers of Switzerland and Italy to enable young people to cross the international boundaries more easily and especially to facilitate summer travel. Twenty nations at present belong to the International Youth Hostel Association, which was founded 20 years ago. During the past year additional hostels have been established in New Zealand, North Africa, Italy, and the Dutch Indies. Youth hostels in the United States now number 184. — From the News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

New Address

The British Library of Information is now located at 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, according to the News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

The Gardens of Tomorrow

Atlanta, Ga.

What will the gardens of the world of tomorrow be like? It is an interesting speculation. Will rocket ships bring us new flora from Venus or some other planet? One thing we do know and that is that many of our present-day flowers and trees will have vanished and many will have been hybridized to such an extent as to be no longer familiar. The patterns of flowers and of gardens like everything else changes with the centuries. Even in the last century hundreds of new varieties have been created and many species lost.

In order that the people of the future may have an opportunity to obtain a correct picture of our flowers, shrubs, plants, cereals, and vegetables, Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, President of Oglethorpe University, near Atlanta, Georgia, is depositing in his Crypt of Civilization a complete assortment of seeds and bulbs of our present-day flora. He has obtained the co-operation of nurserymen and seed men all over the world in carrying out this plan. The beauty of our gardens will not be lost, as these seeds will be carefully enclosed in glass ampules filled with nitrogen and hermetically sealed. The ampules will be enclosed in asbestos and stainless steel containers and deposited in the Crypt of Civilization when it is sealed up in May, 1940. Each ampule will have fastened to it a label giving the common name of the plant, the Latin name and a numerical classification which will refer to a picture and description in the books on trees, plants and flowers which are being microfilmed for inclusion in the crypt. Every attempt will be made to keep the seeds alive. It was recently reported that a strange blue pea seed taken from Tut-Ankh-Amen's tomb had been successfully germinated and that some of the plants had been sent to this country. If this is true there is no reason to doubt the survival of our plants today from seed placed in the Crypt of Civilization.

An Introducer de Luxe

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We can help one another by telling something of our work. Don't you think so? You all have enjoyed the letters of this sort already published. Here is one from a Round Tabler, who is in the National Park Service. —Chairman.

* * *

Nevada

Dear Chairman:

My position as a naturalist in the National Park Service is an occupation that is not common, so perhaps, as you suggested some months ago, something of my daily activities may be of interest to others of the Round Table. Thinking it might be fun to be a ranger for a Summer after I graduated from college I sought and obtained such a position in Sequoia National Park in California. Four summer seasons in Sequoia gaining experience aided me in passing the Civil Service examination, which led to my appointment as a permanent ranger in a national monument in Arizona where for a year and a half it was my job to interpret the mysteries of prehistoric Indian ruins to thousands of visitors. A promotion and transfer brought me to the Boulder Dam Recreational Area where our task is to bring to the attention of the visitors to Boulder Dam the scenic beauties and recreational attractions of this new Area.

With man-made Lake Mead as its central feature this new playground before many years will be one of the outstanding recreational centers in the entire West. The upper end of 115-mile-long Lake Mead is actually bounded for more than 40 miles by the mile-high Grand Canyon cliffs; the lake has a shore line of 550 miles in an almost virgin land; already more than 100 private boats cruise the waters of this deep blue lake in the desert; and beaches, campgrounds and recreational facilities of all kinds are being developed rapidly by the National Park Service.

My work consists of giving illustrated lectures in Boulder City, preparing museum exhibits, accompanying boat trips on the lake, and in other ways helping to publicize and interpret the attractions of this unique new playground. It is my hope that many Youth Round Tablers may visit this area, and if I can give any more information on its attractions I should be happy to do so. Best wishes for the Round Table's continued success. (Mr.) G. D. E.

* * *

Between Jobs

Ohio

Dear Round Tablers:

For several years I have been enjoying the letters in this column: they are often helpful and always interesting. It is high time I expressed appreciation for this medium of exchanging ideas.

The experience which I have to share today is one of unemployment. During a recent interval between positions I found numerous constructive ways to spend my time. Cleveland abounds in opportunities for young people to prepare themselves for a vocation. Besides the night school classes, in which one may study most anything, the local Y. W. C. A. holds free classes for shorthand students; the typewriter agencies provide machines for practice and personal work; the public library has many general and technical books on careers. A department store was conducting a series of lectures on how to obtain—and hold—a position. There are always free concerts, recitals, lectures for those who need more esthetic relaxation.

No doubt all cities have comparable opportunities for those who have plenty of time and a desire to better themselves.

I shall never again dread being jobless, for I know that such a rest period can be more profitable to the inner man than routine work. Hereafter any periods of idleness will be welcome for the chance to improve myself by taking advantage of the opportunities which office hours prohibit.

In the meantime, I am glad to be doing very interesting work again.

Correspondents from anywhere in the world will be welcome, Scotland in particular. My hobbies are swimming, sailing, creative writing, music.

And again—many thanks to the Round Table for the splendid good it is accomplishing, and my sincere appreciation for our Chairman and her comments.

(Miss) D. H.

* * *

Newly Discovered

Nebraska

Dear Chairman:

Just recently I began reading your Youth Round Table columns and have enjoyed every bit of them. I am especially interested in the reports from members of young people's clubs and would like to receive letters from some of these members. At one time we had a young people's organization in this city, but the members gradually dwindled away, and at present there is no large mixed group of young people. Several have expressed the desire that a new club be organized, but no one seems to take the incentive in really getting it started. Perhaps members of young people's clubs elsewhere might have some good suggestions on starting such a group and making a success of it. I would like very much to hear from them. (Miss) L. M.

* * *

A Round Tabler in England, Miss C. J. W., writes: "Could you let us know sometime in the notes on 'When You Write to Each Other' what we in 'foreign' countries should do when we send you letters for forward. It's no use offering one of our own stamps, is it? I hope this coupon will meet the need." She goes on, by the way, to say that she put quotation marks around the word "foreign" because she could not bring herself to think of the United States and Great Britain as foreign to each other, and adds, "I hope that it is a word which will eventually become obsolete." We agree. And to answer the question about postage. Coupons are all right, and stamps from other countries are all right, too. Our office here exchanges them at intervals for United States stamps.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

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MONDAY and THURSDAY

Antiques
Architecture

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A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

In the Goodman gift to the Chicago Institute of Art were the pieces in this group, the platter being English, 1745-1775; the can at left, Swiss, of about 1746; the flagon at right, also Swiss, 1748; the warming pan at center, German, of the early 1800's.

Art Institute Acquires Pewter

The gift of an extensive collection of domestic pewter to the Chicago Institute of Art has been announced in the Institute's last bulletin, the donors being William Owen Goodman and Erna Sawyer Goodman. Among the types of articles included are measures, tankards, flagons, platters, plates, soup pails, and other types.

A set of five baluster measures came from Scotland and date between 1740 and 1826, while a set of seven to French metric standards bear the mark of a Caen pewterer. All these have lids, but one rare example from the island of Jersey is lidless.

Among Swiss pieces are two lavaboes, or small water tanks. This object has a faucet and is placed on a shelf above wash basin, and is sometimes decorated. One in this collection has scroll handles and has in front a floral design in wrigglework. A German oil time-lamp is counted a rare item. This has a glass oil container screwed tight on its top, a graduated pewter gauge outside the glass indicating the passing of time and of the oil.

Courtesy the Art Institute of Chicago

Pewter flagon of the 1700's from canton Wallis, Switzerland. Features peculiar to that district are, chain, ram's-head thumb piece.

An Annual Ceramic Show

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

Lately on view at the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego, was California's Second Annual Ceramic Exhibition, circuited by the Western Association of Art Museum Directors. It speaks well for the future of pottery in California that the three outstanding exhibitors were teachers—Glen Lukens, of the University of Southern California; Laura Andreson, of the University of California at Los Angeles, and William Manker of Scripps College. Each makes a unique contribution. Lukens excels in the science of the craft; Miss Andreson, in form and design, Manker is outstanding for elegance.

Lukens, indeed, has much to teach the world. Through years of patient research with clays and glazes in the deserts of the Southwest, he believes he has rediscovered many a lost secret, such as the ancient mysteries of blue glaze and of yellow. He has produced many new effects in color, tone and texture, but his facility never carries him into superficial or tricky effects. He is clear-cut about the means and ends of his art, and in all his work there is an authentic, downright beauty, in which color, texture, form and function are completely integrated.

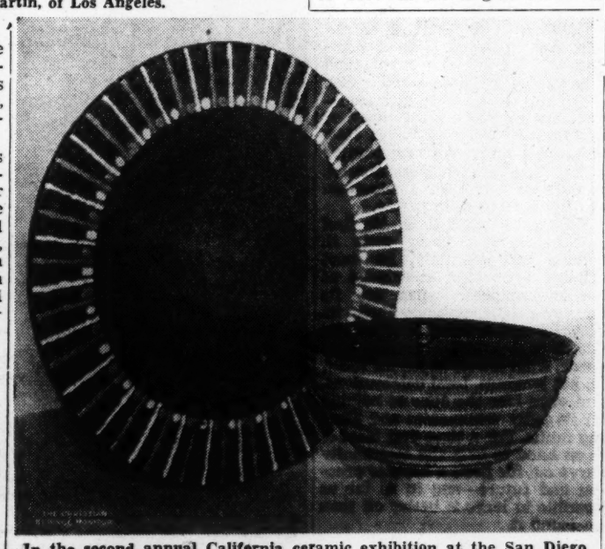
Examples in this show indicated Miss Andreson's special gift for design. Her bowls are always new and interesting compositions, in which the shiny, glazed surface is a foil for the textured, unglazed clay. The textured surface is itself a rhythmic pattern of incised lines or geometric forms in low relief.

Consciousness of function is typical of California potters, for pottery is an essential in California. Porcelain is too thin and delicate for outdoor use, for whether the Californian goes forth to swim, motor, fly, or walk, he winds up by eating in a garden. Pottery has the elemental, earthy rightness, the strong color, rugged size and weight he needs for his feast. It has something of the neat clarity of colloquial speech, which belongs to informal living.

Of such were the purple-brown bowl by Riger Hollenbeck; the green and brown plate by Mamie Van DeVeer, and the bowl with Chartreuse glaze by Ileen Keith. Very special honor must go to the work of Gertrude and Otto Natzler and to Ilse Hamann. These potters suggested the beauty possible to ample cups and plates and covered bowls, required on tables spread under flowering trees, where hearty gaiety would be infringed by dainty wares.

The garden salon also demands its decor, and here ceramic sculpture and mosaic come into their own. Among those exhibited, "The Mask" by Merrell Gage appeared first in all-round excellence, though Wayne Long's terra cotta figure of an old man playing a double bass had an inner urge and expressive power that was more compelling. There was the usual crop of interesting horses, ranging from the classic type by Kay Finch to the modern polo group by Kay Kinney, with Hazel Martin's "Trotting Horse" striking a more genuine excellence in between.

Included in San Diego Ceramic Exhibition was a terra cotta figure of a fiddler by Wayne Long, of Whittier, California; and the Trotting Horse, by Hazel Small Martin, of Los Angeles.



In the second annual California ceramic exhibition at the San Diego Fine Arts Gallery were this terra cotta plate by Glen Lukens of the University of Southern California, and the textured bowl by Laura Andreson.

Early Silver Of One Church

Communion plate for fifty-eight New England churches adds much interest to the American silver exhibited at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Since there is considerable duplication of types in pieces of the eighteenth century, it also provides a varying exhibition. Some of this silver has been in the Museum for almost half a century, and much of it since the American Church Silver Exhibition held in 1911. One of the important loans returned in that year was the silver of the Old South Church, eighteen pieces of which have now been re-lent to the Museum, where they may be seen in Decorative Arts Gallery 39.

Same Shapes as Domestic

In form, our early church silver differed little, if at all, from that in secular use. In fact, domestic silver frequently found its way by gift or bequest into the church. The Reformation in England had inaugurated the change from strictly ecclesiastical form.

One of the founders of the South Church, in 1669, was John Hull, the silversmith. A beaker and a communion cup, bearing his mark with that of his partner, Robert Sanderson, are among its silver. An apprentice of this partnership, Jeremiah Dummer, was also a member of the South Church, and for it fashioned two standing cups, one with his well-known gadrooned ornament.

The earliest piece in the Old South's service is a London cup of 1607 in silver-gilt. Next in date is a handsome Dutch beaker, made in Haarlem in 1643, and richly engraved in the contemporary custom of its country with a conventional strap-band enclosing flowers, and pendent fruits and flowers.

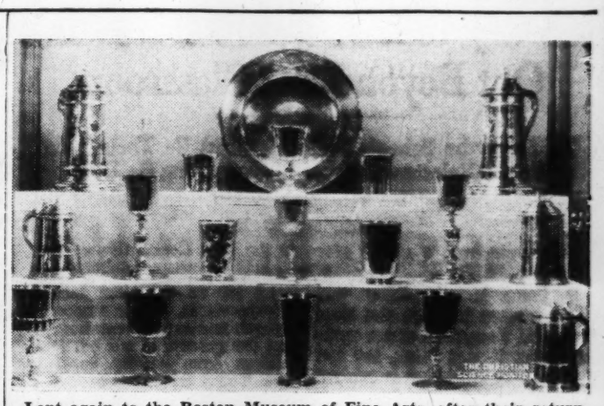
A German beaker made in Hamburg about 1700, and richly ornamented in repousse with an all-over design of flowers, was given to the Church by the Pastor, the Reverend Joseph Sewall, who, as the inscription on the beaker states, was ordained in 1713. A French cup, made in Paris in 1692 probably by Adrian Daveau, was the gift of the tavern-keeper, Anthony Bracket, at whose "Cromwell's Head" George Washington spent two weeks in 1756. Paul Revere made two cups that provide an interesting comparison.

He Taught Revere, Sr.

Four pieces of silver are from the workshop of John Coney, from whom the father of Paul Revere learned the craft. A small beaker with flat base and everted lip is similar to the Hull and Sanderson one. Like all the pieces which in the nineteenth century were found to be without identifying inscriptions, this has a comparatively modern inscription: "Property of the Old South Church." Handsomest of Coney's pieces is the magnificent baptismal basin bearing in feather cartouches on its rim the arms and crest of Clarke of Salford, in the County of Warwick, in England, baronet.

A tankard, beautifully engraved with the Sewall arms, bears the simple inscription, "Given to the South Church 1730," and was made by John Edwards. Another tankard was made by William Cowell, Sr., for William and Elizabeth Ireland, who were married in 1722.

Two flagons complete the service as it is lent to the Museum, and are interesting especially in seeming to have been the only form of silver wrought in this country exclusively for Church use. Nathaniel Cunningham bequeathed the silver for one in 1748; the second was given by John Simpson. The two flagons are very similar, with boid base mouldings and applied bands of moulding near lip and base ornament, whereon the donors' coats-of-arms in handsome cartouches are engraved over gift inscriptions. The domed covers have turned finials and scroll thumbpieces, and each has a scrolled handle with oval tip on which is a cherub's head above spread wings.



Lent again to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, after their return to owners following an exhibition of church silver in 1911, these eighteen pieces belonging to the Old South Church of Boston contain an English silver-gilt cup of 1607, a German ornamented beaker of about 1700, a cup made in Paris and dated 1692, and a Dutch beaker of 1643. Among the American pieces are four by John Coney and two by Paul Revere.

One of the cups made by Paul Revere for presentation to the Old South Church in Boston.

of

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in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS.

A Decorator's Summer Dream

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Lord and Taylor is exhibiting a new series of rooms by William Pahlmann. It is an extravaganza, a flight into phantasy, a type of decoration different from anything ever before seen anywhere. This may sound like an incredible statement, but we affirm it.

Yet although it is this, it is something else, too. It offers ideas which could be made valuable in less flamboyant settings. In the meantime, just as it stands, the décor is gay and amusing, qualities which are not to be despised!

Pot-Pourri Phantasy

One can best describe the style as modern yet inspired by the native art of tropical islands and by decorations of Pompeii and Rome. One living room has a tropical feeling, because through the lavish use of glass on the outer wall a sense of outdoors is conveyed, this outdoors being shown by painted panoramas of the rank vegetation of these latitudes. The floor, chequered in large squares of black and pink rubber, gives the same exotic effect. Another and more formal living room has a Pompeian color scheme. The floor is dark; three walls are black; the trim is white, the ceiling gold. The end wall, entirely mirrored in plate glass, is painted with a scene from the Roman Campagna — the Appian Way. The windows are curtained in Pompeian red with a Greek key motif.

Nevertheless, however much Mr. Pahlmann's fancy reaches out to foreign themes and brief melodious passages from the great and distant past, he is essentially a modernist. Even when he handles a cradle and a canary cage, it is to find strange new uses for them.

The most notable contribution he makes to a modern trend is his use of plate glass which is without reflections, colored glass, and mirror in peach and green. In one living room the fireplace is of plate glass, and in the same wall is a group of three windows separated by mirrored pilasters. Tables are covered with glass. In the formal living room the end wall is entirely mirror glass. The fireplace jamb is faced with chevrons of peach-toned mirror. In the center of the diningroom ceiling is a large circle of peach mirror and from it hangs a Venetian chandelier in white glass. A large recess in the wall is faced with blocks of gunmetal mirror.

Not Inevitably Glass

Glass, however, is not necessary to Mr. Pahlmann's fancies. He devises an interesting library without it, and here the dominant theme is the fireplace wall faced with rusticated blocks of solid mahogany, cut in cabochon style. The effect is as pleasant as it is novel.

Mechanics enter into the scheme. One alcove shows a circular sofa that faces a balcony and a garden vista. On pressing a button the light dims and the sofa rotates, the curtains traverse and cover the window and, recessed in the wall, is revealed a Lumia picture, one of Thomas Wilford's electrical color compositions. The picture "plays" for about four minutes, then the electrical waves fade out, the curtains move back and release the window, while the couch returns to its original position.

Who would not like to be invited to a house party in such an Arabian Nights' mansion?

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A Monitor Reader Builds His Own Home

By Virginia W. Koffman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Morristown, N. J.

Many of us, pridefully independent in other matters, lend a submissive ear to the voice of the $1500-a-year-income! First it says, "You can't afford to get married." Disregard this, and it says, "Well, anyway, you will never be able to own your own home."

For awhile my fiancé and I listened to that insistent voice. Then we did an about face. We made the voice listen to us, and our inquisitor became an ingratiating ally. We said to $1,500-a-year-income, "$45 a month is more than we can afford to pay in rent for an apartment within commuting distance of New York. Furthermore, we don't like apartments where each ray of sunshine or a summer breeze commands a price. Don't you think," we asked the salary, "we could build a little one room house, a kitchenette-bedroom-living room affair with an open fireplace?" All $1,500-a-year-income had heard were the words "we can afford," and genially assented. From then on we had the bull by the horns.

Grows From One Room to Six

A one-room house seemed not economical, when other costs were considered, so to the plans was added a bedroom; then for the "children," another bedroom. Since a three-bedroom house was more saleable, it seemed wise to add a third bedroom. The kitchenette had become a kitchen; the dining nook, a full-fledged room. That is how the dream for a modest one-room cottage developed itself into a six-room, two-story house, to be built by ourselves through that expedient of our ancestors—hard work.

With several hundred dollars cash and four times that amount in mortgage we purchased one and one-half acres of property with good commuting facilities and a view of surpassing beauty. Thus a bank teller became in his leisure moments a pick and shovel worker, also mason, carpenter, steam fitter, electrician, and plumber's assistant. Likewise, a girl whose mathematics were sketchy learned the lore of the level and the square.

Every Economy Practiced

The small bank account necessitated utmost thrift. Savings were made in materials as well as labor. Prices were at their very lowest. Second hand building materials, due to the mobility of our plans, became a particular economy. For instance, a stairway of exactly the right dimensions—and how important can be that extra inch per tread—was purchased for $5 from a house wrecker. A lovely Georgian mantel, steam fittings, electric fixtures, radiators, a pot stove, floor joists all were purchased at a fraction of their first cost. Thus a vitreous china pedestal wash stand, even though cracked, was preferred to the plebian porcelain, bracketed-on-the-wall type at a higher price.

The building program was planned over several years, and on a cold and rainy Washington's Birthday the first earth was turned. With a rumble seat full of bricks pried loose from the foundation of a burned house we arrived at "Meadow Hill" to mark off the foundation.

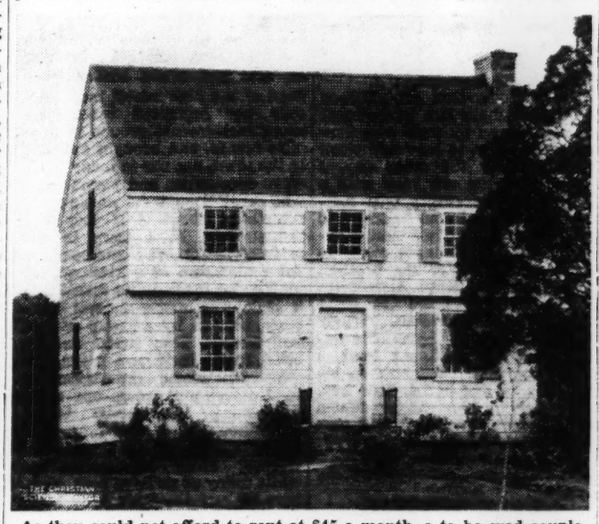
During spring week ends, the owner, assisted by two friends, apparently enjoyed digging for the deep foundation. During a two-weeks July vacation, the three friends pitched a tent, cooked out of doors, carried water from a spring, and laid the foundation.

Always a step ahead of the weather, the owner spent early fall days in enclosing the house, and thus it was that a bricklayer built the fireplace and chimney from the owner's blueprints. The smooth red brick with its white mantel work is a lovely feature of the fourteen by twenty foot living room.

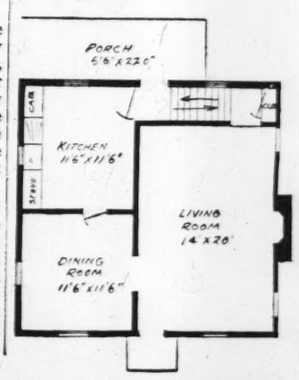
That winter the mercury fell to far below zero but every free day found the owner and a friend cutting and threading second hand steam pipe with the meager heat afforded by an open fireplace. By spring the steam heating was in place, but a plumber was hired to install the plumbing in accordance with the building code. Two more weeks of vacation were approaching, so the owner-builder and his fiancée were married.

During summer week ends and evenings the electric wiring was installed. A practically new furnace, discarded for a larger one, was carried 20 miles in sections in the rumble seat of the roadster. While wife whitewashed cellar walls, the furnace, pipes, and pot stove were enclosed in their asbestos jackets.

Fall found complete the essential comforts—electricity, heating, and plumbing. Wall board inclosed the open interior framing. In living room and dining room, one-inch edge-grain oak flooring was laid. After a long interim, in which the bank account accumulated, floors of the three second floor bedrooms were laid with yellow pine.



As they could not afford to rent at $45 a month, a to-be-wed couple built this six-room house in New Jersey, using much second-hand material and the man doing much of the work.



The owner has planned to occupy his summer with building a side porch and a garage. "And when they are finished," he said, with a sigh, "if I thought I couldn't do any more building it would be like depriving a child of a soda after the first sip."

Indeed, to build a house is fun and adventure as well as hard work. But it is a luxury recommended only for the few, to whom the music of the hammer on the nail and the fragrance of fresh lumber are lasting delights.

Parenthetic Postlude

His house almost complete, the home builder, with new leisure heavy on his hands, took a walk one winter evening with the walking neighborhood encyclopedia. Thirty-three bleak acres atop a ridge, willed to a homesick colored man by a former employer, were pointed out as purchasable.

The next day two men shook hands on a deal which it took six months to consummate. With the money loaned from a bank the property, title search and other expenses were paid and sufficient capital left over to build a two-car garage.

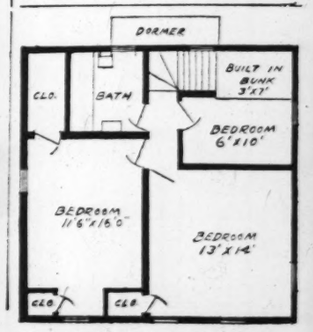
The first bank approached refused a mortgage, but months later offered a better position with increased salary, which was sufficient to amply cover the new obligations assumed.

"And what do you want with 33 acres?" incredulous friends inquire.

We reply evasively, "There is a spring, and a tiny house, and in winter you can see to the Empire State Building 30 miles away."

For Garden Furniture

Furniture that is to be left permanently in the garden or on the lawn should receive an exposure-resistant finish. If the wood is porous, follow instructions on the can, for the first, or priming, coat; follow with two coats of exterior enamel. Spar varnish may be used if a natural finish is desired.



Commerce and Finance

President Sees the Nation Ready to Move on Toward Recovery

Business and Industry

Retailers Show Split on Policy Roosevelt Urges

(Continued from Page 1)

tinuance of excess of outgo over cash receipts," but said: "If we do not allow a democratic Government to do the things which need to be done and hand down to our children a deteriorated nation, their legacy will be a legacy not of abundance or even a legacy of poverty amidst plenty, but a legacy of poverty amidst poverty."

Wallace on Surpluses

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, returned to the abundance theme in a luncheon speech today. He spoke on agricultural surpluses and discussed practical means of disposing of them. He drew a line between surpluses in staple crops—wheat, etc., where consumption would not raise greatly no matter how great was national purchasing power—and talked of farm commodities like dairy and poultry products, fruits, and vegetables. If Americans ate as much of these foods as they should have, their would be no problem of farm surpluses, Secretary Wallace said. But the problems of distribution and of buying power stand in the way.

The Government has had to step in with direct action, he said, through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, and the recent stamp-plan experiment tried in Rochester, N. Y., and soon to start in Dayton, Ohio. These temporary expedients, he said, were only to try to "make abundance work for the American people" until "private investment again takes hold, and capital flows in the volume required to put all our unemployed back to work at regular jobs.

Better Distribution

Secretary Wallace told of two concrete ways of getting better distribution. Last fall, he said, when surpluses in oranges and grapefruit loomed, the Department of Agriculture asked the railroads and distributing interests to cooperate in expanding consumption by reducing their regular shipping and handling charges, expecting that added volume would give increased net returns. The railroads refused to make any concessions. But other distributors, and especially retailers, did co-operate, reduced their margins of profit, carried on advertising and merchandising campaigns. The result was that during the present season 113,000 carloads of oranges have been shipped in commercial channels as compared with 93,000 last year, and 43,000 cars of grapefruit against 36,000 last year. "There appears to be no good reason," said Secretary Wallace, "why this method of co-operation cannot be utilized with satisfactory results in the case of many other commodities when the production situation warrants such action."

Stamp Plan Report

The stamp plan depends largely on diligence of the retailers. "While it is entirely too early to judge the working of the stamp plan," said Secretary Wallace, "our first reports from Rochester, after one week of operation of the plan, are very encouraging. Apparently the plan has the enthusiastic support of the entire community."

In the opposite tenor, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, architect of present Republican unity in the House, decried spending which he termed "unnecessary" and "reckless."

Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, sprang to the defense of consumers, referring to the new consumer-protection work his Department will undertake, saying that "the Government's whole program has never adequately protected and promoted their interests."

Strikes Close

"In recent years," he said, "consumer organizations have been growing and through them, the consumer has been able to express himself more articulately. You, as retailers, should welcome these expressions. Consumers should not only receive, but are entitled to, a place at the conference table with retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers."

Since much of this consumer work is aimed at exposing allegedly false claims of widely advertised and widely retailed products, Secretary Hopkins was striking close to home in his remarks to the retailers. For the rest, his speech emphasized the services the Department of Commerce could render business—beginning with a new Division of Industrial Economics which is to be set up.

Secretary Hopkins' remarks, however interesting, did not concern the pressing issues of recovery, tax reform, and the future business orientation of the New Deal. He did refer to the need for improving by amendment many reform measures that have been passed in the last six years, but urged careful study on each.

Defends Spending

He defended Government spending—subject this week of a vast polemic between New Dealers and Republicans—by saying: "Surely the risking of private money in new enterprises and productive processes does not require an environment in which the farmer and worker is impoverished."

Here is Representative Martin's outline of the Republican program:

"1. Keep the United States out of war.

"2. Move immediately to curb unnecessary, wasteful, and reckless spending.

"3. Repeal the repressive tax on undistributed corporate earnings, which has proved so harassing and dangerous to business, large and small.

"4. Revise the remainder of the Federal tax structure to eliminate or modify provisions retarding business recovery.

"5. Repeal the dangerous discretionary authority which the President now has over the Nation's monetary system.

"6. Amend the National Labor Relations Act by declaring the mutual obligations of worker and employer and the duties of both toward the public in order to end present paralyzing discord.

"7. Define specifically the area of Government competition with private enterprise so that business may be able to create jobs with some certainty as to the future.

"8. Restore American markets to the American farmer and wage-earner, and develop new markets for agricultural products.

"9. Adopt immediate legislation to rehabilitate the railroads to make secure the jobs of many hundreds of thousands of workers and the investments of savings banks and life insurance companies.

"10. Create a special committee of Congress to inquire into the effect of the reciprocal trade agreement policy on American industry and agriculture.

"11. Clarify Federal rules and regulations so industry and business may know what to expect.

"12. Reject all experimental legislation not clearly helpful in promoting recovery, or, which would subject agriculture, labor or industry to compulsory decrees of a Federal bureaucracy."

Roosevelt Paints Optimistic Picture of State of Nation

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt left with the American Retail Federation today an optimistic picture of the Nation's economic future, provided the theories and objectives of the New Deal are carried forward.

In a broad restatement of his business and financial policies, the Chief Executive last night told a banquet audience of 1,000 small town and big city merchants:

"Today with no danger of surplus of goods overhanging the market—just because we have tried to keep consumer purchasing power up to production—the Nation is in an excellent position to move forward into a period of greater production and greater employment."

He declared, however, that business could not expect his Administration to retreat on the size of its budget, the present tax level, or its policy of work relief rather than the dole.

Declaring that critics of these policies were willing to gamble with the Nation's safety, Mr. Roosevelt appealed to business leaders—without a "big stick," as he put it—for help in working out national problems in a spirit of good will.

Comment from Federation members and Congressmen in the audience was largely favorable. Most termed the speech "mild" in comparison with some of his previous talks on business.

The President declared that businessmen were "making a mountain out of a mole hill" in regard to the undistributed profits tax, which he said raises less than 2 per cent of the tax revenue from corporations.

Provisions of Repeal

He expressed willingness to have it repealed, provided that the $20,000,000 which it brings in were obtained through other levies on corporations earning more than $25,000 a year and provided no tax avoidance loopholes were made.

For sound business reasons, he continued, especially in view of the unbalanced budget, tax revenues must be maintained at existing levels.

To Republicans who have proclaimed this as "National Debt Week," Mr. Roosevelt said that much of the approximately $40,000,000,000 in public obligations was offset by debts owed the Government.

"The next thing to remember about the debt," he added, "is that Government, like businessmen, is investing in order to create a higher volume of business income and, therefore, a bigger net yield for Government.

"National income will be greater tomorrow than it is today because Government has had the courage to borrow idle capital and put it and idle labor to work."

The President emphasized that New Deal spending has had but one principal aim—to increase purchasing power among lower income groups.

He criticized "highbrow columnists" and "high-geared economists," who he said wanted the Government to get heavy industries going and new buildings and machines built without regard to the "average consumer's need or his ability to use these buildings or machines."

They were the same people, he went on, who in 1929 called conditions sound when there was no purchasing power to pay for "expansion which consumers did not need."

"They were unrealistic and theoretical," he asserted, "when they were prophesying their new era in 1929—they are just as unrealistic and theoretical and wrong—when they are prophesying national bankruptcy in 1939."

The President was applauded several times. The first was when he arose to speak, two hours after he had entered the Mayflower Hotel banquet room on the arm of his youngest son, John, who is attending the convention as an employee of a Boston department store.

Two Schools Contrasted

Mr. Roosevelt greeted the audience as "My Fellow Retailers." He told the group that consumers' buying power "is the milk in the cocoanut of all business, big and little," and said there are two schools of thought on how to produce more customers with more money. He called one school the "gamblers" and the "wildest eyed radicals in our midst"—those who are "eager to gamble the safety of the Nation and our system of private enterprise on nothing more than their personal hunch that if Government will just keep its hands off the economic system, customers will just happen."

"I use the word 'gamble,'" he said, "because there is no modern experience to support their theory. In fact, modern experience denies their theory."

In the other school, he continued, "we are conservative New Dealers," adding:

"We are conservatives because we simply cannot bring ourselves to take radical chances with other people's property and other people's lives."

The President drew laughter and cheers when he related that many businessmen call at the White House to argue for a balanced budget. When pinned down for particulars, he said, they balk at cutting regular appropriations, but suggest reducing public works funds in half.

"I happen to know," the President said of one of these unnamed visitors, "that his community is working tooth and nail to get a grant for a much needed new high school or that his county suffered severe property losses from recent floods. I suggest that we will start economy right there and not give the grants, defer building the levee or the flood control dam for 20 or 30 years.

"In every case I find what I suspected. His local Chamber of Commerce, his local newspapers are yelling their heads off to have those projects built with Federal assistance."

Then, as the audience roared, he went on:

"And I say to him—'Consistency, thy name is geography. You believe with the United States Chamber of Commerce that Federal spending on public works should cease—except in your own home town.'"

Adding that most callers became convinced that budget balancing today or next year is difficult if not impossible, the President interpolated into his prepared text a line:

"—and so my visitor leaves convinced, in nine cases out of ten, that I'm not a complete and utter fool."

95 Per Cent Sound

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that his Administration does not plan "as any permanent part of our American system an indefinite continuation of excess of out-go over cash receipts."

Declaring that he never would "condemn millions of men and women to the dry-rot of idleness on a dole," he said he did not have to be told—"by any Congressional committee or any United States Chamber of Commerce"—that five per cent of the WPA projects are of questionable value.

"I know it," he said, adding that he was "proud of the fact that 95 per cent of the projects are good and that 95 per cent of the people are properly on the rolls."

It was the President's first important speech on domestic problems since his annual message to Congress in January, and politicians studied it for any references to next year's election. They found only one mention of 1941, when his second term will end. This was in his discussion of the national debt, the rise of which he said had produced "crocodile tears."

"Partisans are going around the country scaring parents who are not starving by telling them of an increased national debt which their children will have to pay," Mr. Roosevelt said.

"Certainly that is not as alarming as telling parents who are already starving that an untrammeled business setup will provide their grandchildren with food in 1989. Yet that is what the radical gamblers of business and politics might have to say if they put their theories into practice in 1941."

Barclays' Overseas Bank Declares Interim Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Directors of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have declared interim dividends in respect of the year ending Sept. 30, 1939, at the rate of 4 per cent actual (8 per cent per annum) on cumulative preference shares and 3 per cent actual (6 per cent per annum) on the "A" and "B" shares, according to advices received by the bank's New York agency. These rates are identical with those declared for the similar period a year ago.

During the New York World's Fair a special agency of the bank is open for information purposes in the British Pavilion.

Commonwealth & Southern

NEW YORK (AP) — Commonwealth & Southern Corp., large utility holding company, reported consolidated net income for the 12 months ended April 30 of $13,750,982, or 14 cents a common share, compared with $13,366,676, or 13 cents a share, in the like period ended April 30, 1938.

Motor Industry Again Leads In The Use of Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—The automotive industry again leads in consumption of steel, taking 16.88 per cent of all production for its use, according to Steel magazine's annual tabulation of steel consumption in the United States.

This is the seventh consecutive year that the automotive industry has led all others in its demand on American steel makers. Tonnage amounted to 3,155,906 gross tons against total consumption of 18,692,957 tons.

Demand for Building

Other leading consumers included the following in order: building and construction, 2,762,334 tons or 14.77 per cent; containers, 1,854,900 tons, or 9.92 per cent; exports, 1,406,067 tons or 7.52 per cent; railroads, 1,215,364 tons or 6.51 per cent; oil, gas and water industries, 941,641 tons, or 5.04 per cent; and machinery, 663,041 tons or 3.55 per cent.

The 18,692,957 gross tons comprising the total production shown in the Steel survey represented 90 per cent of the total tonnage of finished steel rolled in 1938.

Analysis of the returns shows no striking change in consumption from recent years. It is significant, however, that "exports" accounted for a larger percentage of total steel distribution than in any year since 1926.

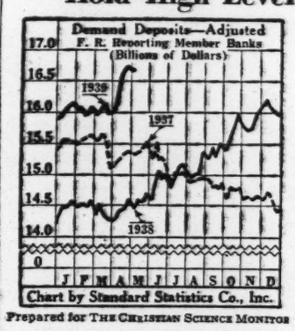
Jump in Exports

Several shifts in the distribution of alloy steel are revealed in the tonnages of that commodity reported for 1938. The automotive industry retained first place by a wide margin, taking 54 per cent of production. Machine tools, third in 1937, rose to second rank last year.

Exports jumped from fifth place to third in 1938; while railroads slipped from second to fourth position. The oil industry moved from sixth place to fifth; agriculture dropped from fourth to sixth. Construction held to seventh and shipbuilding to eighth.

Total alloy tonnage reported in 1938 was 446,715 gross tons, this being 532,298 tons, or 54.3 per cent less than the 1937 total of 979,013 tons.

Demand Deposits Hold High Level



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Demand deposits of Federal Reserve reporting member banks are holding near the recent high. The trend in deposits has now been generally upwards for more than fifteen months.

Declares New Deal Tried to Restrict Freedom of Press

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Elisha Hanson, General Counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, told New Jersey Bankers the National Industrial Recovery Act might encroach on the freedom of the press.

Addressing the State Bankers' Association's annual convention, Mr. Hanson said "a brief survey of some of the conflicts between the press and Government in recent years will show to what extent Government has sought to restrict instead of support the press in its freedom."

He asserted the National Industrial Recovery Act "could be construed as meaning . . . that if a newspaper carried a news story contrary to the desires of the Federal Government, or if it expressed an opinion contrary to the wishes of the Government, it was subject to penalties of the act."

"Other provisions of this law," said Mr. Hanson, "vested the President with unlimited power over the hours, wages, and working conditions of a newspaper's employees; over the nature of the advertising it might carry; with authority to regulate the handling of news. . . .

"No foreign dictator ever had more complete control over the press than this law sought to vest in the President of the United States."

He said freedom of the press was collapsing in England, and this Nation was the only one left with a free press.

News Notes—Germany

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Toy Exports Drop—Germany's toy export trade suffered a setback in 1938 after advancing steadily for three years. German toy shipments abroad last year were valued at $13,850,000 against $15,184,000 in 1937. The 1937 figure was about 15 per cent higher than that of 1936 and 35 per cent in excess of 1934. The recession in 1938 is attributed by the German toy industry to Japanese competition and to organized boycotts in important foreign markets.

Dyestuffs Exports—A sharp recession in Germany's export trade in dyestuffs during 1938 is shown in a recent report. Total shipments of dyestuffs to foreign markets during the past calendar year amounted to 27,505 metric tons valued at about $43,865,000, a decrease of 11,000 tons and $14,875,000 compared with 1937. The 1938 exports were the lowest recorded in a number of years. Almost all outstanding foreign markets decreased their purchases of German dyestuffs in 1938.

Camera Shipments—The United States is by far Germany's largest foreign market for cameras. Shipments of cameras and parts to the American market in 1938 were valued at $3,890,000 compared with $3,888,000 in 1937. The United Kingdom is the second most important export outlet. Total German exports of cameras and parts were valued at $14,355,000 in 1938 compared with $14,856,000 in 1937.

Musical Instruments—Germany's exports of musical instruments during 1938 were valued at $10,596,000 compared with $12,246,000 during 1937, a decrease of 7.4 per cent. Exports of pianos, accordions and mouth organs accounted for 67.8 per cent of the value of all musical instrument exports during 1938.

New Diesel Engines—Increased domestic demand arising from the Four-Year Plan has resulted in a period of unprecedented prosperity for Germany's Diesel engine-manufacturing industry. Total German exports of Diesel engines in 1938 totaled 24,361 metric tons, valued at $15,145,000 compared with 25,264 tons, valued at $13,740,000 in 1937.

Cotton Imports—Germany's raw cotton imports have been sharply curtailed during the current year. Total imports of cotton in the first two months of 1939 totaled 85,537,320 pounds, valued at $11,364,000, a decrease of 21 per cent in volume and about 30 per cent in value compared with the comparative period of last year. Imports from the United States decreased from 28,016,000 pounds in January-February, 1938, to 17,217,000 pounds in the first two months of 1938.

Textile Machinery—Germany's export trade in textile machinery dropped appreciably in 1938 compared with 1937. Shipments abroad under this classification decreased from a value of $45,548,000 in 1937 to $37,386,000 in 1938, or 17 per cent. Exports of practically all items in the group decreased.

Auto Industry—Standardization and simplification of Germany's motor-vehicle production are provided for in an executive decree recently issued. Under the new official regulations, the 52 types of passenger cars formerly manufactured are to be reduced to 30 and the 113 types of trucks to 19. Types of motorcycles also will be substantially curtailed. Authorities in Germany believe that much of the specialization in the number of motorcars constitutes a waste of industrial efficiency.

More Plastics Used—Use of plastic materials in the production of household appliances and utensils in Germany is another evidence of the efforts being made in that country to conserve metal. Plastic household appliances and artificial resin-colored utensils were featured in the housewares section of the Leipzig Spring Sample Fair. Although these articles have been accepted by the German public, foreign buyers are reported to have shown no particular interest in the plastic products.

Rayon Output Up—Production of rayon yarn and rayon staple fiber in Germany during 1938 was sharply in excess of 1937. Staple fiber output increased from 224,869,000 pounds in 1937 to the all-time high total of 341,713,000 pounds in 1938. As the actual German production capacity for this item is estimated at about 434,000,000 pounds, indications are that the 1939 output may materially advance over that of 1938. German plants produced 143,299,000 pounds of rayon yarn in 1938, an increase of 17,637,000 pounds over 1937.

Supreme Court Divides, 5 to 4, On 1933 Gold Clause

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court divided five to four to rule that the 1933 "gold clause" law voided contracts for optional payment of already-issued gold bonds in the foreign currency equivalent of gold dollars.

Justice Black delivered two opinions that held such payments may be made in present-day devalued United States currency at the face value of the bonds. Chief Justice Hughes and Justices McReynolds, Butler and Stone dissented.

It was the first five to four decision delivered during the term that began last October. Apparently Justice Douglas delivered the decisive vote. The litigation was reargued after he was recently appointed to the bench.

Provision of Bonds

The bonds involved were issued prior to the Congressional resolution by the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company and by the Bethlehem Steel Company of New York. They contained "multiple currency" provisions for payment in the United States gold dollar or in the then equivalent amount of several designated foreign currencies such as pounds, francs, guilders or marks. Since the United States dollar has now been devalued, collection of the bonds at issue was sought in foreign currency—which would mean a substantial larger amount.

The Congressional resolution barred payment of obligations in gold "or a particular kind of coin or currency" and provided for payment in the regularly-used United States currency.

Mr. Black said that the 1933 "gold clause" law abrogating gold payments was intended "to establish, regulate and control the national currency and to make that currency legal tender money for all purposes, including payment of domestic dollar obligations with options for payment in foreign currencies."

"Whether it was 'wise and expedient' to do so was, under the constitution, a determination to be made by the Congress," the Justice said.

"The resolution that made petitioners' bonds dischargeable in the same United States legal tender which other creditors in this country must accept, does not contravene the fifth amendment."

Government attorneys said the litigation involved only a comparatively small amount of bonds. They would make no estimate of the total.

Against Public Interest

Mr. Black said "the admitted purpose of the multiple currency provision" (for payment in dollars or the equivalent in foreign currency) was "to afford creditors of United States debtors on domestic money obligations contractual protection against possible depreciation of United States money."

"In purpose, pattern, and, as shown here, in result," Mr. Black said, "the multiple currency provision is identical with the practice Congress declared to be against public policy, and it furthers a mischief which the resolution was enacted to end.

"The mischief Congress intended to end will not end if the multiple currency provision of these bonds is held to be unaffected by the resolution.

"Congress sought to outlaw all contractual provisions which require debtors, who have bound themselves to pay United States dollars, to pay a greater number of dollars than promised.

"By a simple mathematical calculation translating guilder value into dollar value, petitioners will, if the resolution is not applied to them, enforce the obligations of this debtor, not dollar for dollar as the resolution provides, but more than a dollar and a half for every dollar borrowed, and the purpose of Congress, that no such premium need be paid, will be completely defied."

Stone Reads Opinion

Justice Stone read the dissenting opinion which said "we can find nothing in the legislative history of the joint resolution or its language to suggest any Congressional policy to relieve from the one form of obligation more than another, or to indicate that the resolution was aimed at anything other than provisions calling for payment in gold value or gold dollars or their equivalent, which Congress explicitly named and described as the evil to be remedied."

Mr. Stone said that starting with a resolution directed at gold clauses, "we are brought to the extraordinary conclusion that a promise to pay foreign currency is void if expressed in an instrument containing an alternative promise to pay in money of the United States whether of gold standard or not."

Pink Renews Provisionally Wis. Insurance License

NEW YORK (AP) — State Insurance Superintendent Louis H. Pink said he had decided provisionally to renew the license of the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Wisconsin, whose permit to operate in New York State expired May 1.

The proviso, he said, called for the company to notify the New York State Insurance Company in writing within 60 days that it would discontinue the practice of paying to brokers alleged excess commissions of 10 per cent in indirect, separate cash transactions.

Criticism Grows of Apparent Official Whipsaw on Taxes

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article III

NEW YORK—Another aspect of this alleged official whipsaw on taxes is the Treasury's policy on inventory appraisal. The recent drop in hog prices, for instance, has made the latest six-months earnings results of the packers look very poor. Said the Wall Street Journal on May 18, "A break of approximately 17 per cent in the price of hogs brought meat-packers inventory losses in March and April which more than offset modest operating profits for the first four months of the current fiscal year." Carried through to next Oct. 31, this means the packers won't have to worry about income taxes, but under present Treasury regulations it also means that when the hog population turns down again and hog prices start rising, the packers will be hit hard.

To avoid this, many businessmen would like to be permitted to report inventory changes on the basis of "last-in-first-out." This would let them charge, as the cost of goods sold, the price last paid for such goods. Over a full price cycle this would make the changes small and so even out earnings.

The Federal Whip-Saw

The opposite rule is "first-in-first-out." That means that profits must be counted as though what is sold came from the oldest inventory. It means that when copper is 15 cents, sales must be figured as coming from copper picked up perhaps years ago at 7 cents, instead of the 14½ cents; which would mean a heavy—and taxable—paper profit. Conversely it would mean charging perhaps 15 cents as the original cost of copper sold round 7 cents—a heavy paper loss—but without tax allowance.

Thus "first-in-first-out" makes for violent swings in taxable paper earnings, and with no loss carry-overs allowed, this means the tax can whip-saw the taxpaying corporation.

Judge Robert F. Healy, SEC commissioner, went out to Cleveland this week and told the mid-western conference of the Controllers' Institute that present day accounting has no reasonably well formulated body of basic principles. This annoyed accountants present who thought it meant they had been laboring for years in the vineyard of corporate accounting in vain, and who had hoped for something more enlightening from an SEC commissioner. But there were others who said there was no greater violator of good accounting principles than the United States Government itself in its Bureau of Internal Revenue.

That is to say, there is a strong feeling in this lush pasture of taxable income that the above-mentioned principle of "heads-the-Treasury-wins-tails-the-taxpayer-loses" is used by the Treasury to play fast and loose with established business accounting principles when they block its desire for revenue.

Depreciation Bone of Contention

For example, some years ago Congress was in the mood to cut out depreciation allowances from operating costs in the determination of taxable net income. The Treasury said no, let us have a go at it. So the Treasury has since been cutting and squeezing down the amounts it will allow for depreciation, frequently below the levels set by good accounting practice.

But even more clear-cut particular instances can be cited by any tax accountant here of cases where the Treasury has actually gone so far as to ride both sides of the fence at the same time when it could thereby increase its revenue—or hoped to do so.

For example, one accountant told this correspondent of an instance in the case of gift taxes. Until last January a wealthy man could give away $5000 a year tax-free to one beneficiary. So the accountants set up a trust, with several beneficiaries; and wanted to give the trust as many $5000 gifts as there were beneficiaries. The Treasury then ruled "one trust, one exempt $5000 gift; no matter how many actual beneficiaries." Then accountants set up ten trusts for one beneficiary. The Treasury then ruled "one beneficiary, one exempt $5000 gift, no matter how many trusts."

The Perennial Battle

Another accountant told this correspondent of a corporation which had depreciated a certain piece of property, for tax purposes, much more slowly than it really deemed wise. So after a few years (to simplify and disguise the case) its original $1,000,000 property had been depreciated down, but only to $700,000. Then it was sold—for, say, the same $700,000. No profit there, said the corporation.

Back came a notice from the Treasury: "You should have depreciated that property faster; its true worth could have been only $300,000 when you sold it; and since you sold it for $700,000—give!"

"All right," said the company, "then we haven't been charging ourselves enough depreciation, so we have been reporting and paying on excess income in past years, so—give back!"

"Not so," said the Treasury, "we can't (or won't) refund because the statute of limitations has run out on those years."

"Not on the last three years," the company accountants started to say, but checked themselves, not wanting to 'get in dutch' with such a Treasury.

Another accountant told this correspondent of a corporation which was converting bonds into Treasury stock, valuing the stock at "first-in-first-converted." "No," said the Treasury men, "you must identify that stock and charge it by each identified certificate." The company did, and converted into its highest-priced stock. Then the Treasury changed to another rule.

Pay to Avoid Suit

Stories are told of how the Treasury fights almost similar cases over and over, though it loses each time in the Board of Tax Appeals—until taxpayers pay rather than fight to an almost certain success. Hence, it is common opinion here that overpayments, made in the name of caution if not to avoid costly suit, are far in excess of under payments.

Accountants do not say this Treasury attitude has come in with the New Deal. They say it is long standing, and decidedly in contrast to that of the British Treasury. In Britain, in fact, if a chartered accountant approves a corporation's tax return, the Treasury never challenges it. Everybody thinks this would be a good idea for this country, but they do admit that a chartered British accountant has to go through a professional apprenticeship before being accepted as representing both Treasury and taxpayer, or virtually a full business generation.

But folks here do say that this alleged Treasury policy of trying to get every dollar, even by changing the rules after the inning begins, is as shortsighted as the business policy of charging what the traffic will bear in the way Henry Ford has so vigorously attacked in his books.

Government utility men claim they have been teaching grandmother to spin in the matter of lowering rates to build business, but Congress and the Treasury—so they say here—take the opposite method in laying and collecting taxes, and so kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. A what's-the-use attitude results, business venture is stultified, and in the end revenue is less, not more, as the official capital gains revenues figures over many years seem to show, clearly, and other revenue figures might also show if they could be disentangled into an "other-things-being-equal" simplicity of cause and effect.

Steel Operations Up 3 Points This Week

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Operations in the steel industry for the current week will advance 3.1 points to 48.5 per cent of capacity, compared with 45.4 per cent last week, The American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today.

A month ago operations were at the rate of 48.6 per cent of capacity while a year ago they were 29.0 per cent.

The sharp upward revision in operations this week, the first in eight weeks that activity has increased, was attributed in steel circles partly to a gradual resumption of normal operations following settlement of the prolonged soft coal stoppage.

Consumption of Chemicals 16 P. C. Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consumption of chemicals so far this year has run about 16 per cent above that for the corresponding period of last year according to the weighted index of Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering. The preliminary index for April is slightly above 114 which compares with a revised index of 118.58 for March and with 97.83 for April, 1938.

The second quarter of 1938 was the lowest of the year and was represented by an index of 96.36—hence it will be easier to maintain the current rate of increase over the three month period. Some of the large consuming industries, however, are tending toward a lower rather than a higher rate of operation which has made the outlook less optimistic.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States dropped to the lowest since March 2 during the week ended May 18, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The latest total of 237 compared with 276 in the preceding week and 243 a year ago.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 21

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day	417,060
1939 volume to date	92,087,075
1938 volume to date	89,334,068

Market Shifts Irregularly With No Definite Trend

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Efforts to rally the stock market again today met with only feeble response.

The list slipped at the start, recovered mildly later and then shifted over a slightly mixed course. Fractional losses and gains were fairly well divided near the final hour.

Dealings slowed after noon, with transfers for the day being at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

The President's reiteration of new deal policies before the American Retail Federation apparently provided no particular surprise for Wall Street. Financial interpretations of the speech were mixed with the result, brokers said, that outstanding buying or selling inspiration was lacking.

Business news was neither especially depressing or cheering, marketwise, and European developments continued as a neutral factor.

Among stocks lagging most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, United Aircraft, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Santa Fe, and Westinghouse.

Supported were U. S. Rubber, Air Reduction, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Southern Pacific, and Eastman Kodak.

In a sluggish curb modest gains were registered for Aluminum of America, Lockheed and American Cyanamid "B."

Bond Market Slow

Losses and gains were about even up in a slow bond market today.

U. S. Governments held close to record peaks in tapering dealings. Near the final hour Treasuries were 4-32ds lower to up 2-32ds. Federal farm loan 3¼s marked up a gain af about 10-32ds on the transfer of one bond.

A little buying interest counted for fractional gains in Great Northern "G" 4s of '46, Goodrich 6s, International Paper 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement 6s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s.

A little lower were Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Nickel Plate 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

Foreign loans also moved unevenly with modest advances in some South American classifications and dips in the principal Europeans.

July Wheat Mounts To Season's High

CHICAGO, May 23 (AP)—Gains of as much as 1½ cents a bushel that lifted July wheat to 75⅝, new high for the season, accompanied wheat market buying today based on reports of hot weather in the southwest.

Premiums of 5 cents or more quoted for actual wheat compared with prices of future contracts also induced some buying.

Despite profit taking, wheat closed at the best levels of the day, 1⅛-1½ higher than yesterday, July 75⅜-½, September 75-75⅛; corn unchanged to ⅛ up, July 50½, September 51¼-⅛; oats ⅝-¾ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Renewed strength in British gilt edged securities bolstered other sections of the stock market today. Industrials were firm, especially department store issues, coppers, brewery and the heavy industry groups. Oils were assisted by continental support and rubbers moved upward. Foreign bonds remained quiet while trans-Atlantic shares closed fractions to two points up.

Paris: Trading continued small in the Bourse today with prices holding generally steady. Rentes moved up 15 to 105 centimes and Royal Dutch and Suez Canal both advanced slightly. Bank of France lost 30 francs.

Liverpool: Bombay and professional selling of nearby cotton futures today unsettled the market after early steadiness. Final prices ranged 6 points lower to 2 higher.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, May 23

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.68⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0265	††
Belgium—belga	.1703	.1702	.1655
Switz'l'd—franc	.2253	.2251	$
Italy—lira	.05261¼	.05261¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4012	.4013	.4033
Holland—Guilder	.5375	.5366	$
Sweden—krona	.2412	.2412	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2356	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2090	.4537
Greece—drachma	.00861¼	.00861¼	.0220
Finland—finmark	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1886	.1886	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0427	.0427	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2315	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0550	.0550	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1850	.1850	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3687½	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3487	.3488	.6180
Java—florin	.5391	.5386	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2912½	.2912½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1612½	.1612½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5448	.5390	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9966	.9967½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015†	.2015†	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ††Free market. $Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	60	60	60	+1
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	34½	34½	34½	M'y19
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	21	21	21	M'y12
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'y19
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	16	48⅞	48¼	48½	+ ½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y22
10	6⅝	Alaska Jun (1)	4	8½	8⅛	8½	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	1	¾	¾	¾	
123¼	51⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	6	6	6	M'y18
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	7⅞	7½	7⅞	M'y22
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	6½	6½	6½	M'y16
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	10½	10½	10½	M'y22
23¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'y20
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	161	160	160	— ⅜
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	9½	Allied Mill (¾g)	9	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	24	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	M'y22
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	20	33¼	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y11
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y16
19	15½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	64¼	64¼	64¼	
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	4	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	6	35	24½	35	M'y22
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	173	173	+2
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	3	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
55	32	Am Car pf	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¾
24½	13½	Am Ch & C(.15g)	9	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
34¼	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	5	33	33	33	— ⅝
467⅜	413¼	Am Hom P(2.40)	1	463¼	463¼	463¼	
25⅜	13⅝	Am Ice	5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
73¼	41¼	Am Internation'l	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	50	50	50	M'y22
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
41½	21⅛	Am M & Metal	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	M'y18
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	4	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	M'y 2
7	3⅝	Am Power & L	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	1	37	36¾	37	+ ½
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	3	32⅝	31¾	32⅝	M'y22
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	26	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	6	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	3	53	52½	52½	M'y22
15⅜	11⅜	Am Sat R (1.20)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
20	10⅞	Am Seat (⅛e)	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	10	41¾	41¼	41½	
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	137	137	137	— ⅜
66	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	66	66	66	M'y19
41	20¾	Am Steel Fdrs	7	22½	22	22	— ½
13½	8¼	Am Stores	9	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
14½	8	Am Stove (.30g)	2	10	10	10	M'y19
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	15	163⅜	161⅛	161½	−2⅛
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	81	81	81	
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	4	81	81	81	
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152	152	152	+1
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y22
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	6	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	33	33	33	+1
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y22
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	5	26½	26	26½	M'y17
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¼g)	32	24⅛	23½	23½	— ⅝
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	35	35	35	−2½
20¼	13½	Anchor H (.15g)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 9
2½	1¼	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	3	26	25	25	M'y15
103⅛	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	99	98¼	99	M'y22
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	36	36	36	M'y20
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	9	37¼	36½	36¾	+ ¼
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y20
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	7½	7½	7½	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73	73	73	M'y19
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
36	30	Associates In (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	M'y11
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	19	27¾	27	27	— ⅜
71	51⅞	At T & S F pf	10	64½	61	64	+3½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	4	18	18	18	M'y22
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7	7	7	M'y18
13	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	10	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ½
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	M'y16
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'y22
66¾	51	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	M'y 9
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 6
4⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y22
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
B							
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	16	11	10½	10½	— ½
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6½	6⅜	6½	M'y22
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'y 4
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	2	7	7	7	M'y19
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	12⅛	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y22
100	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	M'y20
125	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	M'y10
87⅜	71¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	M'y22
73⅝	70	BeigNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29⅜	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	39	23⅜	22⅝	22¾	— ⅜
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	5	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
52⅝	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	M'y18
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	48	48	48	M'y20
60	51⅝	Beth Steel	49	54¾	53¼	53⅞	— ⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y22
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	M'y16
25⅜	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	17	17	17	M'y22
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	35	23⅛	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅜
23½	16¼	BohnA&Br(⅛g)	1	21	21	21	M'y22
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅜
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	20	20½	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (1¼g)	12	23⅝	23	23	— ½
23¼	11½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	M'y18
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¾
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	19	20	19½	19¾	— ⅜
39½	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	M'y12
48¼	41¾	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	48	48	48	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	11	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	9	40½	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
22¾	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas	11	22	21⅞	22	
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	35	35	35	M'y 5
14⅞	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	12	11⅞	12	M'y22
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	8	8	8	8	
8	4	Budd Mfg	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	3⅝	3½	3½	M'y22
30	16	Bullard Co	1	19	19	19	
34½	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	26	26	26	M'y20
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
18¾	11¼	Burr Add .20g)	2	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y19
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20	20	20	M'y22
4¼	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7	3	Byers (AM) Co	1	8½	8½	8½	
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	M'y18
C							
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
51½	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	4	51½	51½	51½	M'y 5
2⅛	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	15	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	4	5⅝	5½	5½	
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	4	10½	10¼	10½	M'y22
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	30	30	30	M'y19
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y19
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y20
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	76½	76½	76½	+13¾
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	3	44½	44	44	— ¼
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	106	106	106	M'y20
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	4	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ½
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	6	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y18
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
9½	4	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y17
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5	4⅞	4⅞	M'y10
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y19
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	5	37¾	37¼	37¼	
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
30	18⅜	Champ, Pap & F	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	17	32½	31⅝	32½	+ ½
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ¼
25½	17¼	ChesCorp(1.20g)	1	19	19	19	M'y18
⅝	¼	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y16
⅜	⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y17
⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y22
1½	⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y11
3⅜	1½	Chi Great West	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y19
⅜	¼	Chi Great W pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y19
3⅞	1¾	Chi Mail Or(⅛g)	1	11	11	11	M'y20
13½	9½	Chi M St P&P	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
½	¼	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y22
⅛	⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
20¼	10	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	M'y16
38⅞	32	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	M'y16
48¼	44⅝	Chi, Rock Is & P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y22
¾	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y17
1½	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y12
1⅞	¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y22
13⅛	7	Childs Co	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
85¼	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	108	67⅝	66⅜	66½	−1
13	9	City I & F (.60g)	51	14⅞	13	14¼	+1¼
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y19
26	15	ClarkEquip(1¼g)	1	19	19	19	
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	5	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	M'y16
60⅛	36½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	2	40¼	39½	39½	— ¾
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(¼g)	2	28½	28	28½	
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	125	125	125	M'y22
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	M'y20
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	20	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
105	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	M'y22
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	1	25¾	25	25	— ⅝
23¾	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
20⅛	14	Col Br A (.60g)	2	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	14	Col Br B (.60g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	14	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	85	85	85	M'y22
15⅝	7⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	M'y16
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	2	83	81½	83	M'y22
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	2	46	46	46	
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	M'y20
60	42	Coml Invv Tr (4)	6	48¾	48¼	48¾	
110	106	Coml Invvpf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	M'y22
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
21⅜	11¼	Com'th & South	8	13⅜	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	2	58½	58	58	
28¼	25⅝	Com'th Ed (.80g)	95	28	28	28	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y11
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	2	22½	22½	22½	M'y22
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18⅛	Consol Aircraft	14	21½	20½	21	+ ½
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y19
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	17	30⅝	30⅜	30½	— ⅛
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	106	106	106	M'y22
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y19
12⅛	8¼	Consol Fpf (½k)	2	10½	10⅜	10½	M'y19
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95	95	95	
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	4	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	3	114	113¾	113¾	M'y19
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	3	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
35¾	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¾
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
31½	21⅛	Cont Oil D (½g)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	2	21¼	21	21¼	M'y22
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	2	60⅞	60½	60½	— ⅝
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	172½	172½	172½	M'y22
6⅝	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	M'y22
38	21	Crane Co	3	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh	2	29¼	29	29	M'y17
13	7½	Crosley Corp	6	11¼	10⅞	11¼	M'y19
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+1
40¼	35	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	+1
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	32	31¾	32	+1
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (⅜g)	3	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	3	28½	28¼	28½	+ ½
96	65	Crucible Steel pf	1	65	65	65	M'y17
5	3	Cuban-Am Sug	1	4	4	4	M'y16
16	10⅝	Cudahy Pack	3	11½	11	11½	M'y19
6¼	3⅞	Curtis Publish	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
48	38	Curtis P pf (¾k)	1	44½	44½	44½	+1¼
7½	4½	Curtiss-Wright	151	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
28¼	19¼	Curtiss-Wr A	59

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cloth Sales Have Upward Spurt And Prices Strengthen

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Stimulated by the National Cotton Week promotions in upwards of 75,000 retail establishments throughout the country, retail sales of finished cotton fabrics soared upward during the past week and proved a large factor in the sharp revival of buying activity in primary cotton gray goods channels.

Wholesalers' and jobbers' stocks on hand were revealed to be inadequate for the sudden wave of orders from retailers and the demand quickly reflected back to the gray goods markets. The result has been a flurry of activity in coarse goods markets which sent total sales for the week to approximately 150 per cent of the current week's outturn from the looms.

Gray Goods Strengthen

Manufacturers got encouragement from the fact that gray goods prices strengthened somewhat, regaining fractional losses sustained during the preceding two weeks. Surplus stocks of print cloths in the hands of mills, unsold, are still large and rather burdensome.

The 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 squares which sold at a minimum of 5⅝ cents, early in the week, quickly moved up to 5¾ cents for spots and 5⅞ cents for forward shipments through June. At the close many of the preferred makes were quoted firmly at 5⅞ cents. On 39-inch, 4.75-yard, 68x72s the price advanced at 4⅞ cents.

On 38½-inch, 5.35-yard, 64x60s, sales the first part of the week as low as 4⅛ cents, were succeeded later by dealing in volume at 4¼ cents. The 38½-inch, 6.25-yard, 60x48s sold in some quantity at 3¾ cents, and some of the preferred mills were asking 3⅞ cents by the week end. Narrow print cloths also showed some fractional gains.

Sheetings Also Improve

There was some improvement in sheetings. Tobacco cloths continued to move in substantial quantities on a basis of 27 cents a pound.

Carded broadcloths were bought in large quantities, the 36½-inch, 5-yard, 80x60s moving at 4⅝ cents. On the 37-inch, 4.10-yard, 100x60s there was active buying at 5¾ cents.

Further activity was reported on carded filling sateens with most of the sale for spot and nearby delivery at unchanged prices. The 39-inch, 3.35 yard, 96x160s moved at 13¼ cents for nearby deliveries by Eastern mills.

In the fine goods section of the market, it was a between season period. Combed lawns were not very active, but prices held firmly on a basis of 5⅝ cents for 40-inch, 9-yard, 76x72s. Some sales of 45 inch 8:10 yard 76x72s were reported at 6⅜ cents.

Voiles were wanted for quick delivery and were hard to obtain. Prices held firm. Hopsackings continued in demand.

Fancies were only active in a desultory way. Further activity was evident in spun rayon cloths, particularly the one-way rayon flakes which moved up to 11¾ and 12 cents for quick goods.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.00-10.50; export 9.97½. Tin steady; spot and nearby 48.75; forward 48.37. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.70-80; East St. Louis 4.60. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese Wolframite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¼s '46-'44	111.10	111.10	111.10
2	2¾s '47-'45	109.26	109.26	109.26
2	2½s '45	108.29	109.29	106.29
1	3s '48-'46	111.19	111.19	111.19
2	3½s '49-'46	112.8	112.8	112.8
4	4¼s '52-'47	121.23	121.23	121.23
2	3½s '52-'49	113.20	113.20	113.20
3	2½s '54-'49	107.3	107	107
2	2½s '52-'50	107.2	107.2	107.2
2	2¾s '54-'51	109.3	109.2	109.2
11	2¾s '60-'55	109.10	109.9	109.9
60	2¾s '59-'56	108.	108.2	108.2
73	2¾s '63-'485	10E.15	107.11	107.11
160	2¾s '65-'60	107.8	107.4	107.4

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3¼s '64-'44	109.28	109.28	109.28
1	3s '49-'44	109.13	109.13	109.13

Home Owners' Loan

162	2¾s '49-'39	101.28	101.24	101.24
1	3s '52-'44	109.11	109.11	109.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	75	75	75
1	Alleghany2vc 5s '44	76	76	76
4	Allegh Stl 4½s '51	89¾	89⅝	89¾
5	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110½	110½
30	Am & For P5s 2030	59¾	59	59¼
2	AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Am Int 5½s '49	102⅝	102½	102½
6	Am T & T 5½s '43	111¾	111⅝	111⅞
8	Am T & T 3¼s '66	110	109¾	110
12	Am T & T 3¼s '61	110¼	110	110
9	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	105¾	106
36	Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98	98½
22	Arm Del 4s '55	99⅛	98⅝	99
1	At&SF 4s '95 reg	105	105	105
8	At&SF a| 4s '95 st	91	90¾	91
27	At&SF 4½s '48	102⅛	101¾	102⅛
7	At&SFRkyM 4s '65	101⅛	101¼	101¼
1	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	40	40	40
1	Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	59	59	59
6	Atl Refin 3s '53	106	106	106
3	B&O rfg 6s '95	20	20	20
3	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	20	20	20
10	B&O 1st 5s '48	58⅞	58½	58½
10	B&O rfg 5s '95	20	20	20
2	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	20	20	20
1	B&O 5s '96 ct	19½	19½	19½
1	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	19¾	19¾	19¾
7	B&O cv 4½s '60	11	11	11
10	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11	11	11
6	B&O 1st 4s '48	58⅜	58	58¼
20	B&O 1st 4s '48 reg	54¼	54	54¼
1	B&O 5s SW 50 ct	36	36	36
2	B&O 4s TC '59	45	45	45
1	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
1	Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	133¾	133¾	133¼
17	Beth Stl 4¼s '65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
7	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Beth Stl 3½s '52	100¾	100¾	100¾
15	Boston&Me 5s '67	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛
4	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	29	29	29
1	Bost&Me 5s '53	32½	32½	32½
20	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	78	77½	77½
3	Bkly UnEl1st 5s '50	88½	88½	88½
5	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	110¾	110¾	110¾
7	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111¾	111¾	111¾
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	92¾	92¾	92¾
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	103½	103½	103½
1	Bug R&P 4½s '57	32½	32½	32½
2	Bur R&P 4½s'57ct	32½	32½	32½
5	Bush Term 5s'55	37	37	37
40	Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	98¾	98½	98½
4	Can Sou 5s'62	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝
2	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	115½	115½	115½
2	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	119	118¾	118¾
3	Can Nat Ry 3¾s'55	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	115	114¾	115
5	Can Pac 5s'54	91½	91½	91½
6	Can Pac 4½s'46	92¾	92⅝	92¾
3	Can Pac 4½s'60	83¾	83½	83¾
7	Can Pac 4s perp	74	73½	73½
2	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	87	87	87
7	Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	105	104⅝	104⅝
5	Cen Eew Eng 4s'61	26¾	26¾	26¾
7	Cen Pac 5s'60	44	43½	43½
40	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	66	65½	66
1	Cen Pfd Tru Sh L 4s'54	65½	65½	65½
1	Cen RR NJ 5s'87	18¾	18¾	18¾
2	Cen RR NJ 4s'87	14½	14½	14½
2	Cen Steel 8s'41	115	115	115
1	Certain-td 5½s'48	72¼	72¼	72¼
17	ChampP&P (38)4½s50	101½	101½	101½
1	C&O 4½s'92	123¼	123¼	123¼
6	C&O 3½s'96D	99⅜	99	99
4	C&O rfg 3½s'96E	99	99	99
5	CB&Q 4½s'77	86	86	86
1	CB&Q 5s on 4s'58	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
15	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99¼	99	99
15	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	7	6¾	6¾
28	CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	2⅛	2	2
2	Chi&NW gm5s'87	11½	11½	11½
4	Chi&NWcv 4¾s'49	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Chi & NW 4s'87	11	11	11
5	Chi & P 4½s'32 A	5½	5½	5½
4	C T H&SE inc 5s'60	49	49	49
2	Ch & W Ind 4¼s'62	89¾	89½	89¾
11	Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	89¾	89½	89¾
1	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	87	87	87
42	Childs Co 5s'52	69½	69½	69½
5	CCC&StL 4½s'77	47	47	47
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	86¾	86¾	86¾
5	Clev Un Term 5s'73	78⅞	78½	78¾
17	Col & So 4½s'80	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2	Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	102	102	102
40	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	102	101⅞	102
20	Colmbia G 5s 1961	102½	102	102⅛
2	Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	109	109	109
10	Com'l Cred 4¼s'51	105	105	105
12	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	111½	111⅜	111½
18	Cmwlth E cv 3½'58 n	111⅝	111¼	111½
42	Comwlth Ed 4s'81			
	105 9-32	105 9-32	105 9-32	105 9-32
10	ConnRiv Pow 3¾s'61	107¾	107¾	107¾
6	Con Edis 3¼s'46	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
14	Con Edis 3½s'48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6	Con Edis 3½s'58	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
6	Con Edis 3½s'56	106	106	106
37	Con Oil cv 2¾s'51	104¾	104¾	104⅞
5	Con Rys 4s'54	8	8	8
5	Consum Pow 3½s'67	110½	110½	110½
8	Consum Pow 3½s'65	109½	109½	109½
9	Container Cor 6s'46	104	104	104
1	Container 5s'43	96½	96½	96½
10	Crane Co 3½s'51	105⅛	105⅜	151⅛
10	Crown Cork 4s'50	105¾	105¼	105¼
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	32¾	32¾	32¾
5	Cuba RR 7½s'46	42¼	42¼	42¼
5	Cuba RR 5s'52	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
2	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	55¾	55	55
2	Del P&L 4½s'69	107⅛	107⅛	107¼
4	Del P&L 4¼s'69	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	D&RG West 5s'78	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2	Det Ed 4½s'65	111½	111½	111½
1	Det T Tun 4½s'61	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	Dow Chem 3s'51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	112	112	112
3	Erie rfg 5s'67	9¼	9	9
2	Erie rfg 5s'75	8¾	9	9
15	Erie gen lien 4s'96	16	16	16
8	Erie Gene 6s'57	38	38	38

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util*
Net change	—.62	—.09	—.03
Today's close*	131.83	26.96	22.86
Previous close	132.45	27.05	22.89
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	59	59	59
1	Gen MotAccept 3s'46	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	GenMotAccep3¼s'51	105⅛	105⅜	105⅜
54	Goodrich 4¼s '56	103¼	102¾	103
76	Goodrich 6s '45	103¾	103¼	103½
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	88	88	88
5	Gt Nor 5s '73	82½	82½	82½
7	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	76⅝	76	76⅝
7	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	92½	92	92½
10	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	83	83	83
2	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	74	74	74
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101	101	101
2	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	33	33	33
5	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	112⅜	112	112⅜
4	Ill Cen 4s '52	51	51	51
4	Ill Cen 4s '53	48¼	48¼	48¼
7	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	49½	48¾	49½
14	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	42	41½	41½
16	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
29	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42½	42⅜	42⅝
4	Inland Stl 3⅜s'61	108	108	108
3	Interb R Tr 7s '32	60	59½	59½
3	Interb R Tr 6s '32	32½	32½	32½
8	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	63½	63	63
5	Int Agric 5s '42 st	102	102	102
8	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	63¾	62¼	62¼
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	58¼	58¼	58¼
1	Int Paper 5s '47	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
9	Int T & T 4½s '52	62	61¾	61¾
12	Int T & T 5s '55	66¼	66⅛	65⅝
2	Jones & La St 4½s '61	92	92	92
2	KC Pt S & Mem 4s '36	25½	25½	25½
1	K C South 3s '50	68	68	68
2	K C Term 4s '60	109	109	109
5	Keith (B F) 6s '46	98	98	98
1	Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	106½	106½	106½
1	Kinney Co 5½s '41	98	98	98
1	Koppers Co 4s '51	100½	100½	100½
1	Lac Gas 6s '42 B	44½	44½	44½
2	Las Gas 5½s '53	53	53	53
3	Lac Gas 5s '39	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1	L S & M S 3½s '97	85¼	85½	85⅛
27	Lautero Nit inc '75	24⅝	24½	24½
2	Leh C&N 4½s '54	52½	52½	52½
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '64 ct	22	22	22
8	LehValNY 4½s '40 asd	45½	56½	45½
1	Lehigh Cal 5s 2003	18	18	18
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14	14	14
5	Liggett&M 5s '51	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
5	Lorws 3½s '46	102½	102½	102½
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	84½	84½	84½
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84½	84½	84½
10	Louis&N un4s '40	100	99¾	100
5	L&N 3s'80 St L	83⅜	83⅜	83⅝
4	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	110	110	110
5	Mantai Sug 4s '57	31	30¼	31
18	Manhat Ry 4s '90	44¾	44½	44½
5	McCrory Strs 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	MilSparta&NW 4s '47	101½	101¼	101¼
2	MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	67¾	67¾	67¾
23	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	20	20	20
7	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	8¼	8¼	8¼
9	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	34¾	34½	34½
9	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	34¾	34¾	34¾
1	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13¼	13¼	13¼
4	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3	Mob & Oh 5s '38	26	24⅝	26
14	Mob & O 4½s '77	24½	24½	24½
25	MonWPaPbSv4½s '60	110¼	110⅛	110⅝
7	MonWPa Pub Cv 6s'65	106	105½	106
9	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	100	100
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	94	94	94
4	Mor & Essex 3s '55	41	40	40
10	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	38	37½	37½
3	Mor&Essex3½s 2000	41¾	41¼	41¼
2	Nassau El 4s '51	42½	42¼	42¼
4	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106½	106¼	106½
5	New Eng 7c'55 5½	127¼	126¾	126¾
8	N O Pu Sv 5s52A	104⅝	104¼	104¼
1	N Orl Term 4s '53	65¼	65¼	65¼
2	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	28	28	28
29	NYC rfg 5s2013	52¼	51¼	51¼
6	NYC 4½s 2013 A	48	47⅝	47⅝
6	NYC cn 4s '98	56⅞	56¾	56¾
4	NYC 3¾s '46	72	72	72
4	NYC cv 3¼s '52	58	57½	57½
19	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	48	47¾	47¾
16	NYC&HR 3½s '97	78¼	78	78⅛
3	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	52½	52½	52½
16	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	45	44½	44½
5	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	70¾	70	70
2	N Y Ch & St L 3½s '47	80	80	80
7	NY Dock Cv 4s '51	51¾	51	51
8	NY G El H&P 4s '49	117¾	117½	117⅝
5	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	12½	12½	12½
10	NYNH&H 4½s '67	13	13	13
1	NYNH&H 3½s '54	10	10	10
1	NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	10	10	10
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	101¾	101¾	101¾
7	NY Tel 3¼s '67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Niagara FallsP3½s'66	111	111	111
5	Nor Am Co 4s '39	107	107	107
10	Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	Nor Pac 6s 2047	54½	53½	53½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	45	45	45
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	44	44	44
16	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅝	42¼	42½
10	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1	Ogden&LCha 4s'48st	67	67	67
12	Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	107	107	107
14	Ohio Ed 4s'65	107⅞	107½	107⅞
7	Ohio Sd 5s '67	109	109	109
2	Otis Steel 4½s'62A	74½	74½	74½
11	Pac Gas&E 3½s 66	109½	109¼	109½
12	Pac Gas&E 4½s'64	111¾	111½	111½
1	Pac Gas&El 4s'64	112½	112½	112½
2	Pac &CT 3¼s'66B	110	110	110
5	Pen Co 4s'63	102⅝	102½	102½
25	Penn-Dix 6s'41A	100	99½	99½
11	Pen P&L 4¼s'61	105	104⅞	105
1	Pen RR cn 4½s'60	117¾	117¾	117¾
8	Pen RR gen 4⅝s'65	98⅞	98½	98⅞
4	Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	95⅝	95½	95½
1	Pen RR 4¼s'84	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1	Pen RR 4s'48	108¼	108¼	108¼
14	Pen RR 3½s'70	88¾	88½	88¾
18	Pen RR 3¼s'52	79⅞	79½	79½
2	Pere Marq 4½s'56	55	54¼	55
2	Pere Marq 4s'56	52	52	52
1	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	109	109	109
25	Phila Co 5s'67	104⅞	104⅝	104¾
5	Phil Elec 3½s'67	112¼	112¼	112¼
2	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1	Philippine Ry 4s'37	9¾	9¾	9¾
13	Phillips Pet 3s '48	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	PSS&St L 4½s'77	96	96	96
1	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	91¾	91¾	91¾
6	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	68⅞	68½	68⅞
48	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3	Purity Bak 5s '48	100¾	100½	100¾
1	Radi Keith6s '41	62	62	62
2	Readg 4½s '97 A	69¾	69½	69½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Rem Rand 4½s '56	102¾	102½	102⅝
3	Republic Steel 4½s '61	91	90¼	90¼
1	Republic Steel 4½s'56	91	91	91
1	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	32½	32½	32½
4	Rio Gr W 4s '49	16¼	16¼	16¼
3	RI Ark & La 4½s '43	8½	8½	8½
3	Safeway Strs 4s '47	106½	106½	106½
1	SaguenayPow4¼s'66	106½	106½	106¾
1	StLIM&S4s R&G'33	58	58	58
1	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	8	8	8
1	StLSF 4½s '78	8	8	8
4	StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	7⅞	7½	7⅞
2	StLS F 4s '50A	8	7½	8
4	StLSF 4s '50A ct	7⅞	0	7⅞
14	SA&A Pass 4s '43	50	50	50
9	San Ant Pub6vc4s'63	106½	106½	106½
1	San Diego G&E 4s'65	111½	111½	111½
2	Sante Fe P&P 5s '42	109	109	109
7	Seab AL cn 6s '45	6	6	6
10	Sea AL 6s '45 ct	5½	5½	5½
5	SeaAL rfg 4s '59	3¾	3⅜	3¾
6	Sea-All Fla 6s'35 A ct	2½	2½	2½
4	Shell Un 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
5	Simmons cv 4s '52	97½	97¼	97¼
3	Skelly Oil 4s '51	104	104	104
1	Socony V Oil 3½s'50	102 31-32	102 31-32	31-32
11	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	94	93⅞	93⅞
12	Sou Pac 4½s'68	41⅜	41	41
32	Sou Pac 4½s '81	40⅝	40	40⅜
7	So Pac 4½s '69	40⅝	40¼	40½
10	So Pac rfg 4s '55	63½	63¼	63½
10	So Pac cit 4s '49	42	41¾	41¾
24	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	43¾	42⅞	42⅞
2	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	82½	82½	82½
5	South Ry 6½s '56	66⅛	65½	66
6	South Ry gen 6s '56	63	62¾	63
1	South Ry cn 5s '94	80½	80½	80½
5	South Ry gen 4s '56	49¼	48¾	48¾
9	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108½	108½	108½
5	S W Gas & El 4s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
7	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	106	105½	106
4	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	105	104¾	104⅞
4	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106	106	106
2	TCI&RR 5s '51	127½	127½	127½
16	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100	100	100
3	TRRASt L 5s '44	115	115	115
1	TRRASt L 4s '53	107½	107½	107½
12	Tex Corp 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
6	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	117½	117¼	117¼
1	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	80¼	80	80¼
4	TexP-MPTer5½s'64	100½	100½	100½
7	Third Ave aj 5s '60	10½	10½	10½
1	Third Ave 4s '60	42	42	42
7	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	109	108¼	108¼
1	Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	108	108	108
2	Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	112	112	112
18	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¼	113⅞	114¼
4	Un Pac 3½s '7	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	Unit Drug 5s '53	76¼	76	76
8	US Steel 3¼s4 '48	105¼	105¼	105½
1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
15	Utah P&L 5s '44	99¾	99⅛	99¾
7	Va El & Pow 3½s '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Wabash 4½s '78C	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2	Walker H 4¼s '50	105	105	105
1	WarBevS 20 10 15-32	100 15-32	100 15-32	
1	Warner Bros 6s '48	88¼	88¼	88¼
5	Warren Bros 6s '41	42	42	42
1	West Pen P 5s '63E	121	121	121
10	Westin Md 5½s '77A	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	Westn Md 4s'52	77¾	77¾	77¾
7	Western Un 5s '51	60	59¾	60
18	Western Un 5s '60	60	59½	60
1	Western Un 4½s '50	58	58	58
19	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	93¾	93½	93½
5	Wilson & Co 4s '55	103¼	103	103
3	Youngst S&T 4s '61	105½	106½	106½
12	Youngst S&T 4s '48	103⅜	103½	103½

Foreign Bonds

2	Antioquio 7s '45A	14	14	14
2	Antioquia 7s '45 C	14	14	14
5	Antwerp 5s '58	90½	90¼	90¼
47	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	79¾	79¼	79¾
10	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	79½	79¼	79¼
56	Argentine 4½s '48	94½	94½	94½
13	Argentine 4½s '71	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
20	Australia 5s '55	101	100¼	101
5	Australia 5s '57	101	101	101
9	Australia 4½s '56	97½	97¼	97½
2	Bavaria 6½s '45	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
19	Belgium 7s '55	111½	111½	111½
1	Belgium 6s '55	102½	102½	102⅝
1	Brazil 8s '41	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
20	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17½	17⅜	17½
8	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17½	17½	17½
11	Brazil C Ry 6½s '52	16¼	16	16¼
5	Breda Ernes 7s

Latin-American Glossary: Background of Revolutions

The State visit of Nicaraguan President Somoza to Washington highlights Latin American politics.

So different is the political tradition and mentality in Hispanic Latin America from that of English-speaking North America that confusion frequently arises and operates against the correct mutual understanding of Inter-American news. In the series of notes, of which the following is the second, a North American observer thoroughly steeped in the Hispanic political mood and process, interprets the Latin American scene as an aid to understanding Pan-American relationships.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Latin - American revolutions are almost without counterparts in other continents. They are, more than anything else, perhaps, the surface symptoms of racial and cultural confusion and conflicts.

Revolution is the favorite instrument of personalism and a power of the unwritten Latin-American constitutions. They may, in one sense, be considered as democratic as the elections by lot in old Greece. There have been few real revolutions in all Latin America. They have been rebellions of disgruntled defeated candidates; uprisings of small bands organized by some individual to oust the ins and to place themselves in control of the fountains of wealth, Government jobs and customs house receipts; to pitch out unscrupulous dictators and to carry out (ephemeral) reforms.

Latin - American revolutions originated, often, when the unwritten constitution comes into conflict with the written, and when, except by armed revolt, it is impossible for the realities to express themselves in political life. Such revolutions have been the sole agencies through which racial majorities and minorities can make their voices heard. Too frequently only through revolution can the masses attack the strongholds of the small but almost omnipotent aristocrats by whom and for whom most of Latin-American civilization is still geared up.

When the written constitutions bar the propertyless and the illiterate from the vote, in countries where these are the majority, the people have no other alternative than revolution for redressing wrongs and obtaining rights. Many revolutions are the most direct, decisive, and drastic methods of cutting through red-tape and reactionary and retrogressive barriers. Many of them are destructive, detrimental, and depressing exhibitions of personal passions and of impure politics. Some are tragic, others comic; some idealistic, and still others are without program or purpose.

Another concept to be taken into account is that of dictator.

Mussolini, Stalin and others have obscured the issue as far as Latin-American dictatorships are concerned. Long before these had established themselves in power, almost all the Latin-American nations, in their unwritten constitutions, had evolved a type of executive, almost exclusive to their world. Like personalism, the dictator was the product of a conflict between the written charter and the realities with which that charter did not conform. He was the old viceroy, the Indian cacique, and the African ruler in modern democratic dress. Beneath the cloaks, he was the familiar ruler of colonial and pre-colonial times.

Practically everything that has been said about personalism and Latin-American revolutions applies to the dictator. But the dictatorship has evolved through definite stages; and if no two nations go through these stages at the same time, none has escaped the evolutionary process. First came the military caudillos, then the "constitutional" dictators, but still largely military; later, the civil constitutional dictator, and then the constitutional president, who ruled under the institution of presidentialism, with a return in our days to semimilitary constitutional dictators.

The dictators have also gone through cerain racial levels. At first they represented, by and large, the creoles—white descendants of Iberian-born parents; then, the mestizos; and finally, in some countries, the darker or Amerindian and African racial elements.

Responsible to themselves, supported by armed forces, and warping the constitution to suit themselves, or disregarding it altogether, the dictator or the presidentialist executive is everything in the nation over which he presides. Many have constructive work to their credit, many have left only discredit to their names.

Some of the contemporary Latin-American dictators appear to have assumed certain Fascist cloaks for their activity; but stripped of those, they will appear as the Latin-Americans that they are.

Leibowitz Pledges Clean-Up If Elected to Brooklyn Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 23—Samuel Leibowitz, nationally known criminal lawyer, has entered the Brooklyn clean-up situation with an announcement that he was a candidate to succeed William F. X. Geoghan as Kings County Prosecutor. He declared that if elected next November, there would be no further need to send special assistant attorneys general to Brooklyn to prosecute cases. His office would take care of them all, he declared. Thus, in a word, Mr. Leibowitz's pledge was identical with that of Thomas E. Dewey in the 1937 New York County campaign.

Indications are that Mr. Geoghan, who has been superseded by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in some of the most important court cases in Brooklyn during his term of office, will not be redesignated by the Kings County Democratic organization and that there will be a stiff contest for the nomination. Should Mr. Liebowitz win it and the election, his friends said he would give up a law practice that pays him much more than the $20,000 a year that goes with the job of Kings County District Attorney.

Announcement that he was in the race was made by Mr. Leibowitz at a dinner given to him by about 2,500 of his friends at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn. Support of his candidacy was at once pledged by many prominent men of Kings and other New York counties and from other states. Among these were Francis L. Archer, President of the Brooklyn Bar Association; Frederick Munder, District Attorney of Suffolk County; David T. Wilentz, New Jersey Attorney General; Justice Robert Kinkead of the New Jersey Circuit Court; Lewis E. Lawes, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, and Smith W. Brookhart, one-time United States Senator from Idaho.

Mr. Leibowitz is a Democrat and Kings is a Democratic county.

Mr. Leibowitz was defense attorney in the Scottsboro (Ala.) case and has defended some of the most important criminal cases in New York in recent years.

Tax Burden Laid To Labor Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The trend toward centralization of authority in the Federal Government is a result of the failure of labor and capital to solve their mutual problems, according to Edward F. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labor and now Vice-President of RCA.

"The result has been an enormous increase in the American tax burden," he told the Poor Richard Club in Philadelphia recently. "That taxes are seriously interfering with increased employment cannot be challenged. Industrialists, quite naturally, hesitate to put more workers on their pay rolls when employee-taxes stare them in the face."

Mr. McGrady asserted that until capital and labor do solve their differences around the conference table, "no solution to the problem of unemployment will be found."

Three Student Janitors Win Fellowships Abroad

CHICAGO (AP) — Three young men who worked as student janitors at the Chicago Art Institute to help defray their expenses have won foreign traveling fellowships.

The winners of the $1,500 awards, given to finance study abroad, were Murray Jones of Durham, N. C.; Edward Voska of Chicago, and Joseph Gualtieri of Norwich, Conn.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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ENGLAND
(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

The Two Bunnies

A Story for Children

It might never have happened if Griselda had stayed in the nursery along with the other dolls. Like as not then, the brown bunny would have sat in the corner, day in and day out, and the dolls would never have made friends with him. They would have just stared at him and called him Mr. Tall Ears.

But the point is Griselda did not stay in the nursery. Griselda went out by way of the open window—quite unexpectedly one night just as the moon rose, round and yellow, over the tops of the trees.

Down, down went Griselda right into the tulip bed. When she had picked herself up and brushed herself off she said, "What a jolly night to walk out a bit in the garden."

Up in the nursery, the other dolls had seen her go head first. The brown bunny had seen her too, and he rather hoped something good would come of it. To tell the truth he was tired of sitting day in and day out in the nursery with dolls who just stared at him.

As for Griselda she had forgot the nursery for the moment. Already she was tripping about the garden laughing at her long shadow on the grass. There were other shadows too, shadows of trees and bushes. Griselda was excited. She ran hither and thither, sniffing the new sweet grass.

"What a wonderful place," she whispered, "and I didn't know it was here."

At one end of the garden was a tiny house painted white. It looked like the dolls' house in the nursery, not quite so pretty perhaps. Griselda went toward it slowly.

"I wonder who lives in it," she whispered. "I think I'll knock and find out."

Tap, tap, tap! Griselda waited. Tap, tap, tap! Someone was stirring inside. "Who can it be?" Griselda whispered. The moon shone bright upon her and upon the door of the little house. Griselda stared, wide-eyed, and presently a furry face with long whiskers and tall ears appeared.

"Oh," Griselda cried. "I'm sorry. I—I thought that dolls lived here."

The furry nose began to wrinkle showing two long teeth. The furry ears stood up straight and tall. The furry face was smiling. Griselda found herself smiling too.

"You—you are like the one in the nursery," she said, "only he doesn't smile."

The other wrinkled his nose more than ever.

"I'm Brown Bunny," he said, "and I'm glad to see you. I'm a friendly fellow. All brown bunnies are friendly." He came out and sat on the doorstep.

"Brown Bunny," Griselda repeated, "then the one in the nursery is a brown bunny too, and very likely he's as friendly as you."

"Yes, yes," Brown Bunny answered. "Did you never speak to him?"

Griselda shook her head. She was feeling rather ashamed now. How stupid she and the other dolls had been just to stare at poor Brown Bunny in his corner!

"As soon as I go back to the nursery," she cried, "I shall speak to him. Do you know, she went on, "he has sat in a corner of the nursery a long while and not a doll has spoken to him. They didn't know what he was, so they just stared at him and called him Mr. Tall Ears."

Brown Bunny became thoughtful sitting there in the moonlight. Griselda saw him scratch his ear once, twice.

"What are you thinking?" she asked at last.

He did not answer at once and just when Griselda thought he must have fallen asleep he said, "It's very rude and unkind too

To stare at what is strange to you.

That other bunny, you will see, Will make excellent company."

And that was how it came about that the brown bunny in the nursery, after Griselda got back home, found himself introduced to all the dolls in turn, joining in their games and invited to all their parties.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Bubbles Form on the Inside Surfaces of a Glass of Water?

Water, as well as many other liquids, has the ability to absorb gases. The gas dissolved in water can be driven out or released in two ways: (1) by decreasing the pressure, and (2) by increasing the temperature.

In soda fountain drinks, water is used which contains considerable amounts of carbonic acid gas dissolved under pressure. When this "carbonated water" is drawn into a glass, the pressure is lessened because the liquid is no longer confined in tanks or pipes, and bubbles of gas form rapidly throughout the liquid, some of them rising to the surface and others clinging to the inside surface of the glass.

When water is drawn from a faucet or tap into a glass, the temperature of the water is usually

somewhat cooler than the room temperature. If it is allowed to stand for some time, the temperature of the water will gradually rise until it equals the room temperature.

The surface of the water is warmed by contact with the air, and such gas as is released due to this increase in temperature escapes into the atmosphere from the surface of the water.

The rest of the water in the glass is warmed by contact with the glass, which, in turn, is warmed by the surrounding air. The water next to the glass becoming warmer, some of the dissolved gas is released, and the gas forms in tiny bubbles which attach themselves to tiny irregularities in the surface of the glass, just as frost crystals on a window tend to form first on imperfections in the pane. That the bubbles result from the warming of the water is indicated by the fact that at the points where the heavy glass handles are attached to a glass pitcher, insulating the glass, no bubbles form.

The formation of the bubbles does not particularly resemble the "sweating" of an ice water pitcher. The latter phenomenon is due to the fact that cooling warm, moist air causes some of its water vapor to condense into drops.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Anecdote

Too Normal

Oscar Wilde was a very extraordinary man. He could read an ordinary book in the time it took the average man to read three pages, and quote many pages verbatim or answer questions on any part of the book. He was proud of the fact that he was said never to do or say anything that was ordinary or commonplace.

On the Strand in London one day a beggar approached him and said, "Sir, will you kindly help a poor man? I have no bed, no bread, no work, nothing."

After staring at the man a long while, Wilde spoke, his voice stern: "If you had told me that you had a bed to sleep in, but wouldn't dream of sleeping in it; that you had work to do, yet no idea of doing it; bread to eat, but disdained it for truffles; then I should have given you a five-pound note. As it is, you are depressingly normal. Here is a shilling."

A Verse for Today . . .

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.—MATT. 5:5.

The Pelican Race

"How about a race?"

"Here goes—I'll beat you!"

"Not if I can help it."

And So the Big Pelican Race Started.

Monitor Camera Club from Howard N. Findley, New York City

In Lighter Vein

That's Different

Office Boy: "Sorry, but you can't see Mr. Blodgett."

Caller: "Is he in conference?"

Office Boy: "No, he's busy."

Hey, That Man's In Again!

Suburban Resident: "It's simply grand to wake up in the morning and hear the leaves whispering outside your window."

City Man: "It's all right to hear the leaves whisper, but I never could stand hearing the grass moan."

Hey, That Girl's In Again!

He: "Why did you send that poor fellow back for your cold cream? He'll never find it."

She: "I only wanted to get the chap off my hands."

Now We Know Where the New Deal Got the Idea!

"So that cornet you bought provides you now with a weekly income? Do you play in a band?"

"Oh, no! Dad gives me 50 cents a week not to play it."

"Why don't you come down?"
"Not while college boys are looking for something bigger than goldfish!"

Veteran

"What a delicious meal! You surely must have an old family cook."

"Yes; she's been with us more than a month now!"

Party Fun

The Deacon's Cat

When a group of young folks get together much fun may be had by playing the Deacon's Cat.

Start with the first letter of the alphabet, and each one takes his turn describing the animal, using an adjective beginning with "A." For instance, the Deacon's Cat is an alley cat, or an ambitious cat, or an able cat, etc. No repetitions are allowed. Try to stay with the letter "A" as long as possible.

The players drop out of the game as they are unable to give an adjective beginning with "A," until all are finally retired from the game in this manner. Then begin again with the letter "B," and so on down the alphabet.—Julia M. H., Milwaukee, Wis.

Daily Quotation

HE that despairs, limits infinite power to finite apprehensions.—SOUTH.

Pen Points for Peace

Compiled by Anne Zeitlin Medalia

If you want peace, you must prepare for peace, you must prepare for world peace by a huge, sustained educational movement. Prepare for the real peace now. The possibility of a world of abundance and freedom, at peace, has to become the structural idea of the common man everywhere.—H. G. Wells.

The longer war lasts, the more is the second-rate intelligence enthroned and the first-rate degraded. War protects the fool who makes mistakes and persecutes the wise man who dares to say they have been made.—James Hilton.

Differences of religion used to produce the worst wars of all, the religious wars. It was not inevitable that they should continue, for they have ceased. The feeling of nationalism need no more produce war than the emotions of religion.—Norman Angell.

A country which wants a pretext for war usually finds it, whether the occasion is the mysterious blowing up of a battleship, the assassination of a crown prince, a trade dispute, or an insult to the national honor. When ill will exists, incidents are distorted out of their true significance and can even be contrived. Conversely, a country which wishes to avoid war is willing to overlook a great many provocative acts.—Editorial, Boston Herald, Aug. 27, 1937.

In every war, truth is the first victim.—James Hilton.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All for One

Geneva

It happened at Blausee Station, a pleasant spot in the Swiss Alps near the mysterious Blue Lake.

There was a crowd waiting for the train—Americans, British, French, Dutch, Swiss of course, and even Italians and Germans, though how they had managed to overcome the currency restrictions in their own country was a puzzle.

Suddenly the station cat darted across the platform with a sparrow in its mouth. Instantly the crowd rushed forward to the bird's rescue—or tried to. An agile German led the field and succeeded in getting the bird away from the invader.

His face showed how delighted he was as he walked across the track and released the sparrow, watching its flight with a satisfied smile.

And the writer was left thinking that when a sparrow is in danger we spontaneously rush to its rescue, regardless of nationality, politics, or religion.

Yet 20 years ago some of the nations represented there—? And in the years to come? Who knows? Perhaps some of those very people there might be fighting one another.

If only nations would learn the lesson of the simple incident of that sparrow!

Brevities

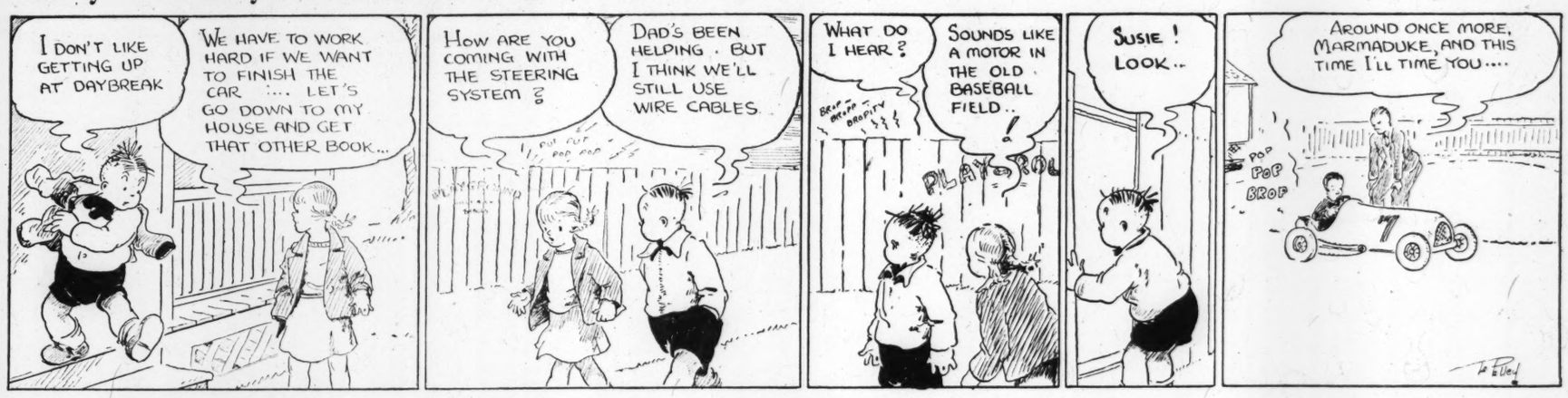
Detroit News: During the alterations in Europe, we, too, are doing big things, in a quiet way. The sky has been repainted in a New York planetarium.

Portland Oregonian: It is hard to believe the noble game of baseball is only 100 years old. There are umpires who haven't been right for longer than that.

Montreal Star: Now that somebody has designed a woman's pocketbook that can be worn as a hat, why doesn't somebody design a woman's hat that can't possibly be worn?

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke's Car*

By LE PELLEY

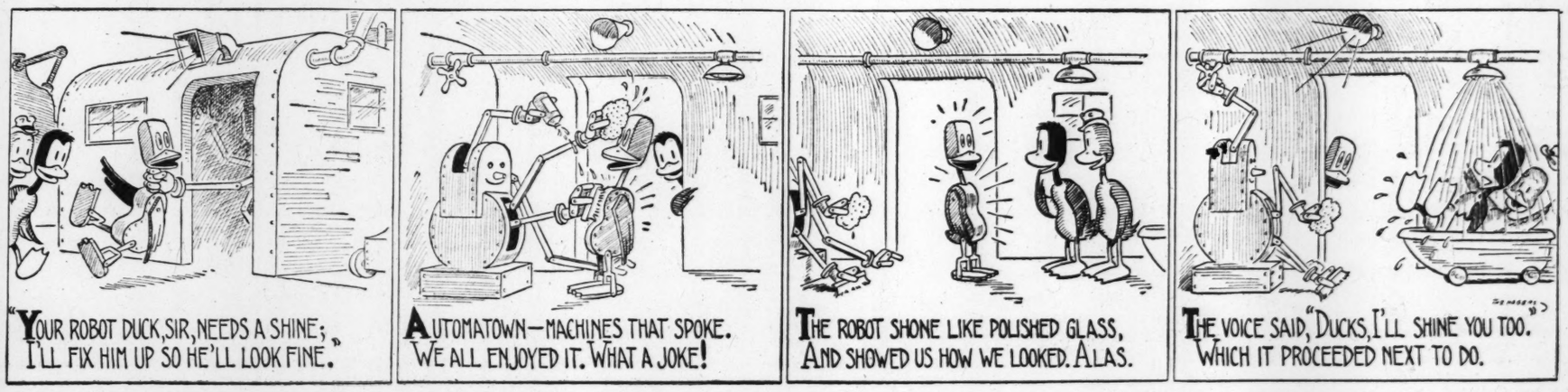

I DON'T LIKE GETTING UP AT DAYBREAK
WE HAVE TO WORK HARD IF WE WANT TO FINISH THE CAR .... LET'S GO DOWN TO MY HOUSE AND GET THAT OTHER BOOK...
HOW ARE YOU COMING WITH THE STEERING SYSTEM ?
DAD'S BEEN HELPING . BUT I THINK WE'LL STILL USE WIRE CABLES
WHAT DO I HEAR ?
SOUNDS LIKE A MOTOR IN THE OLD BASEBALL FIELD..
PLAY-POL
SUSIE ! LOOK..
AROUND ONCE MORE, MARMADUKE, AND THIS TIME I'LL TIME YOU....
POP POP BROP
7

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Good Stunts for Someone Else—Not Me!*

The Boss said," Now watch, Snubs, for stunts you and your friends could do."
Well I watched all right—
But I do hope he wasn't serious!
I can't imagine doing any of the things I saw!

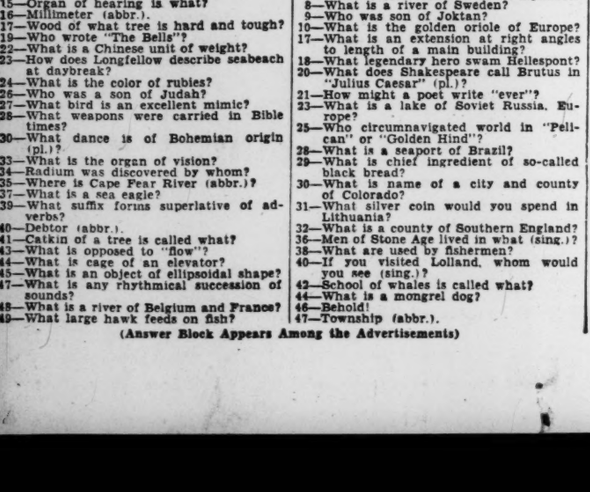
The Adventures of Waddles—*Taken to the Cleaners*

By THE HAGERS


"YOUR ROBOT DUCK, SIR, NEEDS A SHINE; I'LL FIX HIM UP SO HE'LL LOOK FINE."
AUTOMATOWN—MACHINES THAT SPOKE. WE ALL ENJOYED IT. WHAT A JOKE!
THE ROBOT SHONE LIKE POLISHED GLASS, AND SHOWED US HOW WE LOOKED. ALAS.
THE VOICE SAID, "DUCKS, I'LL SHINE YOU TOO." WHICH IT PROCEEDED NEXT TO DO.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Teheran is capital of what country?
6—Proverbs of what wise king are recorded in Proverbs 31?
11—What city is mentioned in Joshua 3:16?
12—Boss of a shield is what?
13—What is a knicknack?
14—What is a manufacturing city of Germany on Danube?
15—Organ of hearing is what?
16—Millimeter (abbr.).
17—Wood of what tree is hard and tough?
19—Who wrote "The Bells"?
22—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
23—How does Longfellow describe seabeach at daybreak?
24—What is the color of rubies?
26—Who was a son of Judah?
27—What bird is an excellent mimic?
28—What weapons were carried in Bible times?
30—What dance is of Bohemian origin (pl.)?
33—What is the organ of vision?
34—Radium was discovered by whom?
35—Where is Cape Fear River (abbr.)?
37—What is a sea eagle?
39—What suffix forms superlative of adverbs?
40—Debtor (abbr.).
41—Catkin of a tree is called what?
43—What is opposed to "flow"?
44—What is cage of an elevator?
45—What is an object of ellipsoidal shape?
47—What is any rhythmical succession of sounds?
48—What is a river of Belgium and France?
49—What large hawk feeds on fish?

Down

1—On what island did St. John live as exile?
2—Where was Eloth, seat of Solomon's navy?
3—What is one of longitudinal veins of an insect's wing?
4—What is symbol for samarium?
5—Abimelech lived where?
6—What device furnishes artificial light?
7—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
8—What is a river of Sweden?
9—Who was son of Joktan?
10—What is the golden oriole of Europe?
17—What is an extension at right angles to length of a main building?
18—What legendary hero swam Hellespont?
20—What does Shakespeare call Brutus in "Julius Caesar" (pl.)?
21—How might a poet write "ever"?
23—What is a lake of Soviet Russia, Europe?
25—Who circumnavigated world in "Pelican" or "Golden Hind"?
28—What is a seaport of Brazil?
29—What is chief ingredient of so-called black bread?
30—What is name of a city and county of Colorado?
31—What silver coin would you spend in Lithuania?
32—What is a county of Southern England?
36—Men of Stone Age lived in what (sing.)?
38—What are used by fishermen?
40—If you visited Lolland, whom would you see (sing.)?
42—School of whales is called what?
44—What is a mongrel dog?
46—Behold!
47—Township (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

More Spending-Lending?

Irony of ironies, just as the Republicans launch National Debt Week to warn the United States of the catastrophes impending if deficit spending continues, President Roosevelt makes a speech to the Retailers National Forum which tends to confirm rumors that the New Deal Administration is contemplating plans for another "pump-priming" program.

Some surmises have it that the new spending or lending will be in the guise of "government investment" for recovery. Some of the directions of this investment might be: Through expanded public housing schemes, though these are probably now under way on about as big a scale as can be soundly administered. Through buying operating equipment to lease to railroads, though most lines can borrow from the RFC and will when traffic warrants. Through construction of government-owned electric power plants, though Congress is pretty likely to believe the power program has gone far enough, at least until it proves itself on the basis of present operations.

Or there might be urged any of several plans that have been lying around for the extension of more loans to small business. This sounds plausible until the field and the demand for such loans is examined. Provisions for the RFC and the Federal Reserve Banks to make such loans have resulted in very little movement of capital for the reason that few of the applications have been of a type on which loans could safely or properly be made.

Commercial bankers say it is astonishing the number of loan applications that ask the bank to put up the entire capital for some new venture, out of funds held in trust for depositors, without the promoters of the enterprise risking any equity capital whatever. That is what is evidently absent in the present situation—equity capital, the risk-taking capital that ordinarily finds its way into business through channels of private investment. These channels, it is well known, have been running altogether too dry.

But can the Administration rightfully assume from this that the only alternative is to substitute government investment for private investment? Mr. Roosevelt unfortunately never has really explored the possibilities of gaining business co-operation by similar co-operation on the side of Government. The start that was made early this year might have borne fruit had it been carried through. As it is, the psychological factors are not favorable to make pump-priming take hold. This is due as much to pique and resentment on the part of persons in control of money as it is to the New Deal, but it is a condition of which the Administration should realistically take account.

There are substantially two ways in which idle capital may be put to work. One is through its being drafted by government through taxation—either immediately or eventually to pay off government bonds—and spent to provide jobs. The other is through bringing about conditions in which capital will voluntarily seek employment at normal risks and for normal wages in interest. A willing worker is usually a better worker, whether man or dollar.

Ships and Men

Festivities aboard the Federal schoolships docked in Washington for National Maritime Day call attention to the worthwhile efforts being made to enlarge and improve America's merchant marine personnel. The fine showing which the officers and men make is measured by something more than ships done up all Bristol fashion, and the natty cut of the enrollees' cloth. More significant than these outward signs of seagoing smartness is the fine attitude the men manifest toward the opportunity this Federal sea training project presents.

These merchant seafarers mean business. And that is about all the assurance needed to justify the extensive effort the United States Maritime Commission is making to develop the personnel needed to man the ships being built under the shipping act of 1936.

Much has been said about restoring the merchant marine to the preeminence it held in the prosperous days of the sailing clipper. Passing a law will not do it. The outcome hangs on economic factors, and not every taxpayer will agree that a subsidized merchant marine is an economic necessity. But nearly everyone will admit—since the United States has committed itself to the task—that the ships must be run safely and efficiently. In this respect the Commission has made a good beginning.

Boston's Credit Rating

It is now nearly two years since Dun & Bradstreet first raised the warning finger about Boston's credit rating. The picture was painted of a city, once stable, but presently so beset with depression welfare costs and loose spending, with consequent tax rate increases, that fiscal shoals could be discerned ahead.

According to the figures just published in an analysis made by the New York investment firm of Lazard Freres & Co., Boston is now directly above those shoals. There is not much that is new in this report. It has all been said by A. Lawrence Lowell and the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, the Civic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, the new Taxpayers Alliance and similar agencies.

The report's chief value is that it frankly states the present situation looks more serious for the property owner than for the investor. Boston has always paid its debts; presumably it always will, but at what impairment to property values as tax rates mount?

Conclusions reached by Lazard Freres as to possible solutions for Boston's dilemma are similar to those advanced by interested individuals and organizations, but they bear repetition. They include inauguration of a strict and all-inclusive central budget for all city expenditures, alteration of the present system of assessing state deficits on the cities and towns, and an energetic approach to the problem of reducing the number of welfare recipients.

England and Ireland

Whatever opinion may be held about the British Government's recent "policy of appeasement" in Europe, there will be few outside Northern Ireland who will challenge the wisdom of the appeasement policy in Southern Ireland, or Eire. For some time past the relations between England and Mr. Eamon De Valera's Ireland have been steadily improving. The latter now knows that its freedom is a reality, and that Britain presents no obstacle to the full self-development of Eire, though it remains unwilling to coerce Northern Ireland into accepting union with the South against Ulster's will.

This increasing friendliness between two countries the interests of which at all times are so closely interlocked is of special importance in these days of international tension. It is often asked, what would be the relationship between them in the event of a European war? Any foreigner who hoped, as Germany hoped in 1914, that in the event of war, Great Britain would become hopelessly embroiled with a discontented Ireland would again learn his mistake, as Germany did then. But the fact that Ireland was unappeased, and at one period seriously antagonized during the World War, was none the less a source of weakness to Britain. There is little ground for any such fear today so long as the British Government persists in its policy of noninterference, and takes no *positive* steps which might challenge Eire's deeply cherished ambition to secure at some time the unity of all Ireland.

For a moment it seemed possible that the British Government might take such a step. It was when the conscription bill was drafted so as to include Northern Ireland in its scope. If this provision had become law Republicans living in Southern Ireland would have become liable to military service, and serious opposition would have resulted. Mr. De Valera sounded a note of warning. The majority in Ulster was intensely desirous of showing its loyalty to the Crown by accepting the same obligation to service as was imposed on Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen. But Mr. Chamberlain decided to leave Ulster out of the bill. There were some Northern Irishmen who complained that Mr. Chamberlain had yielded to Mr. De Valera.

If this was a case of yielding, surely it was yielding of the right kind, and at the right time. To apply such a measure to Ulster would have been an unnecessary provocation, and would have done far more harm than good. It is instructive to know that the days of obstinacy in sticking out for legal rights in Ireland are over, and that efforts to apply the whole spirit of the understanding between the two countries have taken its place.

A Pennsylvania boy went after a can of kerosene for his mother thirty-one years ago and came home with it only recently. The statement that he lingered at the country store to play a game of chess has not been corroborated.

A War of Pacts

A new pact is like a new cannon in that both are ostensibly aimed at the maintenance of peace. The world is beginning to bristle with pacts as it has been bristling with armament.

Great Britain has acquired four pacts: with Poland, Rumania, Greece, and Turkey. A fifth with Russia is more than a possibility.

Germany has been casting about for connections. Likewise Italy. Doubtless partly as window dressing to attract new customers, these two countries have now put forward a full-fledged military alliance between them. This has just been signed in Berlin by Count Ciano for Italy and Herr von Ribbentrop for Germany, in Reichsführer Hitler's presence. It is all very impressive.

But is it peace? No. This is a war of pacts. Over a political no-man's land unseen armies of diplomacy maneuver. Barrages of publicity, poison-gas waves of artificially-induced fear, hand-to-hand encounters with credits and trade contracts—is this peace?

One does not take too seriously, therefore, the protestations of Count Ciano that the alliance now formalized between Germany and Italy is dedicated to peace-making. Nor need one accept all the euphemisms which are used to describe the pact-making of the democratic states. Yet if one must choose between blocs, and without benefit of political omniscience, certain facts about the origins of the contending axes are plain.

One is that circumstances—leaving morality for the moment out of the question—point to the so-called "have-nots," as the potential breakers of peace. London and Paris have nothing to gain from war, and much to lose by it. They are committed to methods of negotiation rather than force. It is not hard to say which alliance is on the offensive and which defensive. Yet both are maneuvering today primarily for position. Peace may come afterward, under the auspices of the group in the better 'ole.

No wonder there is talk around Geneva of a reviving Anglo-French interest in the League of Nations ideal, as Lord Halifax of Britain and M. Bonnet of France bring new Anglo-French problems there along with new Anglo-French prestige. It takes two nations to make a war or an alliance. But making real peace is a task that requires the co-operative efforts of all.

Copenhagen Station

In the street there is night
But the station is bright
With the light
That falls
On the stalls
And counters
Where luggage is put
And red tiles underfoot.
But the high arched roof
Is dark and aloof
For it stretches away
And even by day
Is shadowy gray
And half out of sight.

* * *

People are waiting
In groups and debating
The chances of weather
The boat-train belating.
Then they walk
And they talk
To the porters
Who haven't a notion
Of the state of the ocean
Twixt England and Denmar
Others just stand
And stare at the hand
Of the big clock
That's jumping
The minutes fast pumping
Out into the night.

* * *

A sleepy child stumbles
And starts at the rumbles
Of a luggage van's grumbles
He clings to his mother
And tries hard to smother
A yawn in his fist
With a tired little twist.

* * *

And then comes a hustle
While smart porters bustle
As in on the main
Comes the English boat-train.
In a moment the meetings
The kisses, the greetings,
The handshakes, the chatter
The all-joyous clatter
As faces are sighted
And "parteds" united.

* * *

And then it's all finished.
The din is diminished
The last has departed
They're all out of sight.
Now the porters just stand
And stare at the hand
Of the big clock,
That's jumping
The minutes fast pumping
Out into the night.

BETTY J. KLITGAARD

North . . South . . East . . West

Businessmen Inquire

By Frank L. Perrin

Announcement is made in Louisville, Ky., an important center of the liquor distilling industry, that organized businessmen active in the American Business Men's Research Foundation, are concerned over the diversion of normal incomes to the tills of taverns, saloons and night clubs. It is estimated that since the repeal of the national prohibition amendment, the sum of $15,000,000,000 has been diverted from the incomes of retail merchants alone during the last five years as a result of repeal.

Defenders of a so-called legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors will, of course, challenge the correctness of this surprising estimate. It was they who insisted that the unlicensed traffic in alcoholic beverages during the prohibition era was more expensive than the trade carried on under the license system which they sought to have restored. So, of course, the estimate made by the businessmen will be questioned. A loss of $3,000,000,000 a year is a considerable item, especially in times when legitimate enterprise is struggling to survive, when millions of men and women are being fed, clothed, and housed at public expense, and when business is being taxed to the point of endurance to supply funds to be apportioned by state and national governments.

While the figures offered as indicating the loss of revenues to legitimate business are both stupendous and alarming, they do not begin to represent the cost to the public as a whole. Despite the fact that in recent years the American people have been taught to think in terms of billions of dollars, thought fails to comprehend the vastness of such sums. But it is easily understood that the billions paid as the initial investment for liquors in the taverns, bars, night clubs and saloons represent, in the final reckoning, but an insignificant part of the entailed costs. The actual losses begin with the initial outlay in the bars, taverns, and clubs, and multiply progressively all along the road from there.

Police, hospital, jail and prison records supply the data from the points of origin. These costs we seldom are able to reckon even approximately. But the public pays, along with the victims, though not a proportionate share of the penalties exacted. Here the businessman, already heavily penalized by direct and accurately estimated losses of revenue, finds that he must contribute again to the general fund levied to balance state and city budgets. All these costs are paid in dollars.

But the burden, heavy as it may seem to those who pay because they are obliged to pay, is not comparable to that borne by those who, in the first instance, carelessly set the ball to rolling. It is the old story, told over and over again during the years when brave men and women in the United States were working and praying that the saloon might be outlawed, and a story which many of those of a younger and ambitious generation refused to believe. Many did believe it, however, and in time there was attempted what some have lightly referred to as a "brave experiment." Prohibition came, only to be finally laughed out of court and discarded for what many now believe to be not a brave, but a foolish, experiment.

We were assured that the saloon would never come back. The promise was made that the traffic in intoxicating liquors would be supervised and regulated so carefully that even the abuses condoned under prohibition would be eradicated. People who knew better than to be misled by false promises voted for repeal under the suggested belief that it would restore prosperity, happiness, a degree of temperance, and cause money to flow in legitimate channels.

Honest state and federal revenue officials will tell those who inquire today that the illicit still proprietors, the bootleggers and the protected retailers violate the law with impunity and laugh at efforts to enforce even reasonable regulations.

The organized businessmen who have set out upon this interesting investigation should be encouraged and commended. But meantime let us all reckon the greater and even more important costs entailed.

Teaching vs. Regimenting

By Jerome Davis
President, American Federation of Teachers

(Excerpts from an article in the American Teacher, Chicago)

Academic freedom is the life-blood of democracy. Without it democratic institutions are transmuted into autocracies. Freedom of speech, of press, and of association are an inherent right of the human mind. They are as inalienable a part of the human heritage as life itself. The processes of society must also be free. Victims of race prejudice, mental starvation, and economic exploitation do not have freedom. Freedom is possible only in soil which is favorable to happiness, justice and unhampered search for truth.

Even in the United States the attacks on academic freedom are increasing. From 1916 to 1935, 322 cases were brought to the attention of the American Association of University Professors, and the National Academic Freedom Committee of our own Federation is constantly engaged in defending teachers who have been unjustly dismissed.

Yet without academic freedom teaching becomes a mask for regimentation. In the Japanese schools the teachers told me that their only freedom was in unexpressed thoughts. Is it surprising that students in Japan now tend to have copy-book minds and that the rape of China is sold to the public by the military machine as "justice and honor"?

Without academic freedom educational institutions become propaganda machines. As freedom is throttled, education is stifled. In America, particularly where trustees are often influenced by the financial interests and where public school boards may be reactionary, we must be on our guard against the warping effect of special privilege. Any attack from the public or the graduates of an institution on freedom of teaching or freedom of action on the part of the teacher should be resisted as a threat to the very life of America itself. To the extent that any institution does not allow the teacher full freedom to discuss such questions as unemployment, trade unions, or capitalism, education is being propagandized. . . .

Without academic freedom the pupil is penalized. Many of the greatest issues confronting mankind have not yet been decided. The student should learn that the pocketbook nerve in our modern society is highly sensitive. Touch a man's pocketbook and one gets instantaneous response. A corollary of this is that the human animal resists new habit patterns of thought, especially when they interfere with vested interest. There are few pains more severe than the pain of a new idea. Parcel post was fought by most of the wealthy class. It was called "Communism." People speak of a new idea as "upsetting" or "dangerous." What they really mean is that their habit patterns are disturbed. The noblest ideas are often the most unpopular and "dangerous." Intelligent controversy with the truth as the goal sharpens intellect and makes the mind grow.

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Without academic freedom society is penalized. To crush opposing points of view means inevitably to crush the truth in some measure. A characteristic of all governments and all societies is that they tend to think their particular beliefs and patterns of social organization are final. All history teaches the contrary. No present organization of society can be wholly right. Indeed, the presumption is that it may be in some measure wrong. Therefore, if freedom is denied, the right to create a better society is impaired.

If there is no freedom in the schools, there cannot be freedom in society. The teacher must have liberty to know, to utter, to argue freely. To silence the instructor is to rob posterity, the oncoming generation, indeed all of the human race. If the opinion expressed is right, society is denied the freedom of choosing truth from error. If the expressed idea is wrong, society loses again because it is prohibited from that clearer vision of truth and justice which comes from the clash of one contrary opinion against another. In such a process truth is always sharpened and clarified. Suppression postpones the free emergence of the truth. Denial of the right to freely discuss controversial issues sets the brakes on social progress. In the end censorship and suppression usually bring about war and social explosion. . . .

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Obviously freedom has it dangers, but so does every great heritage of progress. Democracy itself is fraught with dangers. How comfortable autocracy and monarchy seem to those who benefit from its favors! One of the advantages of freedom is that time can be trusted to cure its evils.

As teachers we must insist that the highest patriotism, the greatest democracy, demands freedom of speech, of press, and of association. . . . For without freedom in the lives of teachers, students, and organized groups, no school can really be said to exist at all.

The real traitors to our country are not those who express the truth honestly and courageously as they see it, but rather the individuals masquerading under the guise of patriotism or even a verbiage of scientific jargon who would throttle and prevent the teacher or anyone else in American life from expressing his true beliefs.

The Bookshelf

Fourth-Dimensional Politics

For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with Vladimir Poliakoff and his work, the jacket of his EUROPE IN THE FOURTH DIMENSION (New York: Appleton-Century. $1.25) informs us that he uses the pseudonym Augur, gets up at 5:30, goes to bed at midnight, has two Afghan hounds, Rib and Rab, is supposed to have the finest news connections in Europe, and "a word from him is said to have convinced Neville Chamberlain he must make peace with Mussolini."

Those who do know Mr. Poliakoff and his oracular pronouncements direct from the delphic sanctum of lofty personages of state will scarcely recognize his magic touch in this curious assortment of aphorisms and miscellaneous information, culled not from exclusive sources unknown to the rest of mankind, but from the free wells of common knowledge.

The downward progress of democracy, the blunders of Versailles, the insistence on peace at the expense of justice, the blaming of German democracy for the deeds of the Hohenzollerns, and other aids to Fascism, discoursed upon in this little volume, are a familiar theme unless approached from a new angle. The fourth dimension might seem such an angle, but in the working out it does not prove to be so. It is, the preface explains, "the angle of the spirit." But it is not maintained long enough for any fruitful conclusions. It becomes in a vague way connected up with a whole family of angles—religious, ethnographic, free speech, state supremacy, civil rights—each with its lucid map, but otherwise not integrated into a lucid whole or leading to conclusions that were not already familiar.

Only once do we find ourselves on unfamiliar ground, when we are told that democracy has blundered in not recognizing dictatorship as an essentially democratic weapon. Indeed, according to the author, the consignment of dictatorship to the role of enemy has been a major cause of democracy's decline. Dictatorship, we are told, set up by popular vote for a specific term, might have saved what has actually been lost by democracy's ill-starred taste for nonresistance. Mussolini, according to this interpretation, was just such a democratic dictator until the democracies obstructed his program in Abyssinia and so forced him to become a tyrant—which is something quite different.

This is an interesting view, although the author may not find it easy to convince those who remember Signor Mussolini's pre-Abyssinian efficiency methods of liquidating his opponents, governing by force of arms, stamping out freedom of speech and keeping education enslaved, that this is the surest way to the blessings of democracy. Nor is it easy to see how Mr. Poliakoff's view of the League of Nations, as truly representative of the four-dimensional "higher conscience," can be brought into accord with the Mussolinian way he advocates earlier in the book. If the League, in his view, should have compelled Germany to join at the earliest moment and armed itself with legislative and military powers binding on all, there would seem to be little room for nationalist dictatorship as part of its equipment.

Since Germany throughout this volume is definitely the Great Aggressor, it is surprising that the potent word that sent Mr. Chamberlain into the arms of Signor Mussolini was not balanced by an equally forceful adjuration to Mr. Chamberlain to say "No" to Herr Hitler. H. J. S.

Annual Peace Day?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that the celebration of an annual "Peace Day" throughout the United States would do much to further the cause of world peace. There is so much talked and written about the possibility of war at the present time! Why not celebrate the realities and blessings of peace instead?

It would no doubt be within the power of the President of the United States to proclaim such a national holiday to be observed throughout the Nation. Many interesting and worthwhile programs could be prepared on such a theme. And doubtless other nations would quickly follow the example of the United States.

I have written a letter to the President of the United States asking that he create such a national holiday in the near future. It would be much appreciated if others would write similar letters at once.

Los Angeles, Calif. GRACE BISSELL BARBER